

MEDICAL PRACTICE

IN CURING

FEVERS:

Correspondent to *Rational Methods, &c.* and to those *curative Indications*, which arise from the *febrile Symptoms* of the PATIENT :

AND

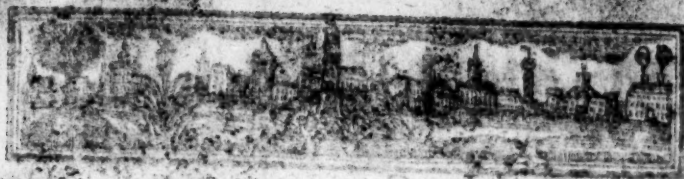
Exemplified in many CASES of the *most usual Fevers*, with the MEDICINES by which they were cured.

By THEOPHILUS LOBB, M. D. and
Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

Εἰ δὲ τις ὑμῶν, λείπεται σοφίας, αἰτείτω παρὰ
τῷ διδόντι, δὲ πᾶν ἀπολῶς, καὶ μὴ ἐνεδίζοντος,
καὶ δοθήσεται αὐτῷ. James I. 5.

L O N D O N:

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and *Crown* in the *Poultry*, near *Stocks-*
Market. MDCCXXXV.



d X 4

to the World.
what you have communicated
press my Thanks for
this publick manner to ex-
cellent Works obliges me in
the Sign of your ex-
cellence from
The



T O
Dr. Herman Boerhaave,
PROFESSOR of PHYSICK
In the UNIVERSITY of *LEYDEN*,
FELLOW of the ROYAL SOCIETY
of *LONDON*,
And of the
ROYAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES
at *PARIS*.

SIR,



THE great Advantage
I have received from
the Study of your ex-
cellent Works, obliges me in
this publick Manner to ex-
press my Thankfulness for
what you have communicated
to the World.

iv DEDICATION

THE judicious Part of Mankind, who are acquainted with your Books, will own the Improvements you have made in *natural Knowledge*, more especially in that Branch of it, which is *medical*; and cannot but wish, that God may long preserve your valuable Life, and assist you in publishing more of the happy Fruits of Your Studies, and Experience.

The mentioning these Things is no more than Justice, and Gratitude require.

I need not say to You, Sir, that Men, whom God has so signally favour'd as Yourself, should give Him the Praise, and Honour of what they

DEDICATION. V

they first received from *Him*,
 and then imparted to *others*.
 You well know, who it is
 that makes one Man to differ
 from another, and to excell
 in Wisdom, and to whom the
 Glory belongs; and will not
 assume that to Yourself, which
 should be given to Him on
 whom we depend for All. That
 JE W spoke justly, who said
 to God; *From Thee cometh*
Wisdom, and thine is the
Glory, and I am thy Servant;
Blessed art Thou, who hast
given me Wisdom, for to Thee
I give Thanks. How happy
 would it be, if all, who are
 eminent for any useful Know-
 ledge,

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ledge, had the like Sentiments!

IT is a Satisfaction to me, that I have your Leave to address this Epistle to You; because it affords me a fit Opportunity of returning, in a publick Manner, my Thanks for Your Favour, in readily consenting to the publishing of that Approbation of my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*, which You had expressed in a Letter to Dr. MORTIMER.

IT gave me a particular Pleasure, that my Book had the good Opinion of so accurate and impartial a Judge of the Matters contained in it, and that You consented to the
Pub-

DEDICATION. vii

Publication of that Opinion ; because I could not but think the Recommendation of a Person so celebrated in the learned World, would much promote the Usefulness of it ; which otherwise might have been less regarded, on the Account of the Author's being but little known.

IF You, *Sir*, shall in like Manner approve of what I have wrote on FEVERS, I shall think the better of it.

THE PRINCIPLES, the RULES, and METHODS OF PRACTICE, inculcated in my Books on this Subject, appear to me as Matters of great Importance to the Recovery of
a 4 People

People from those acute Distempers: I have published them, because I hope, that, thro' the divine Blessing, they may prove in some Measure beneficial to Mankind; and I desire You will accept of them as a publick Testimony of that great Esteem, and Gratitude, wherewith I am,

Sir,

Your much obliged,

And most humble Servant,

Theophilus Lobb.

THE
PREFACE.



Have in the following Papers endeavour'd to perform what in my former Book on Fevers, I gave the Publick Ground to expect; I have here given an Account of the various febrile Symptoms incidental to human Bodies, as to their Causes, Significations, and those curative Indications, which arise from them; have distributed the Fevers belonging to each general Class into their proper Species, and consider'd their peculiar Natures, Qualities, and curative Indications; and then have shew'd in many Instances how the different Kinds of intermitting, remitting, and continual FEVERS have been, and may be cured by the Methods

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Methods I have recommended. In the whole Composure I have labour'd to digest Things in such a Manner as might render it as useful as possible; and it will yield me no small Satisfaction, if this Tract shall be as much approved by learned, and judicious Persons, as those I before published.

§ 2. My Design in printing these Books is not to reflect on any Gentlemen of the Faculty. There are many Physicians in the British Nation, and in this City, deservedly celebrated for their great Learning, and medical Skill; tho' here I must own, that I cannot say I am acquainted with the Theory, or Method of Practice of any one Physician now living, who has not printed an Account of them. I thought it proper to declare this Truth, that none of different Sentiments from myself, might have the least Ground to imagine I had a personal Aim at them, or intended to lessen their Reputation. But if the PRINCIPLES, and RULES, &c. I have recommended to the World, shall bring any mistaken, and hurtful Methods of Practice into Discredit, I ought not to be sorry, but rather to rejoice,

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joice, because that Event will be happy for Mankind; and none can justly suffer in their Honour by forsaking Customs in medical Practice, how ancient soever, when they have been proved not to correspond with the true curative Indications. I know the Theories, and Methods of Practice advanced in many of the printed Works of learned Physicians; and because many of their Precepts, and Ways of Practice appeared to me mistaken, and such as manifestly tended rather to prevent, than to promote the Recovery of Persons under Fevers, I have ventured to write on this important Subject, that I might shew those who are studying Physick, what Things they must avoid, and what should be their Intentions, and Endeavours, if they would advise for their Patients with Success; and likewise that every Man, who shall read these Treatises, may be warned against improper, and pernicious Methods of Management, if (by being too distant from any judicious Physician) they should, in Time of Sicknes, be necessitated to use some less skilful Practitioner; and if what I have done subserves these Purposes, I may be the
happy

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happy Means of preserving many Lives from being lost by improper Advices.

§ 3. I had transcribed near forty Histories of Fevers for the Press, more than are printed, and purposed to have made more Remarks on the Cases related; and to have consider'd several Things, of which I have taken no Notice; and to have published divers Observations, which have occurred to me, on the Qualities, and Effects of several Particulars in the Materia Medica, used by me for the Cure of Fevers; and to have digested them into proper Classes, and directed the Management and Application of them, so as might best subserve the different curative Indications in different Fevers; but these Things I have been obliged to omit, because they would have swelled this Book to a more disagreeable Bulk.

§ 4. I have, among the HISTORIES, related the CASES of some Infants, and Children; because I am sensible, that Persons in the Beginning of their Practice must often be at a Loss how to manage such young Patients, and to suit his Remedies, and the Doses of them to their tender Age;

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Age; it being of great Moment, that human Bodies in the Beginning of Life should have proper Assistances, when afflicted with Sickness. The Advice of skilful, and experienced Physicians is as necessary for these, as for adult Persons; and that Man is not duly qualified for medical Practice in all its important Branches, who has not studied, and does not understand how to direct for the youngest Bodies when under Distempers. It is the Way, I believe of most Parents to commit their Infants, when sick, to the Direction, and Management of a Nurse, or some other good Woman, thought to be skilful in the Diseases of Children; or, it may be sometimes, they will call in their Apothecary to administer Medicines; but as for the Physician, no Application is made to him; as if such Cases did not belong to his Cognizance, or were beyond the Capacity of his Understanding. Alas! some will say, what can Physicians do for such little Creatures. I have heard such Speeches more than once. But, really, the understanding Physician can do as much almost for such little Bodies, as for the greatest; and why should not
the

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Gentlemen of the Faculty be thought as capable of getting proper Knowledge in the Diseases of Children, and Infants, as any others; since they have more Advantages, Helps, and Opportunities for obtaining it. I am fully convinced, that many Infants have been destroy'd by Mismanagement, and improper Medicines; and that many Children might have been recover'd from their Sicknesses, if suitable Remedies had been afforded them. I have often with Wonder thought on the Conduct of such imprudent Parents in this Affair, and am at a Loss how they can satisfy themselves, or have easy Minds under it. It is, indeed, a nice Part of the Physician's Business, and requires close Study, and Consideration, to obtain due Skill in it; but the diligent, with the Blessing of God, may obtain it, and meet with great Success, notwithstanding the Difficulties, which sometimes occur in the Management of such little ones. I have been many Tears conversant with Patients of this Sort from the Age of two Hours, and onwards in Life; and can say, I have been as useful to these, as to the adult; and if Parents would timely use

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use skilful, cautious, and experienced Physicians for their Children, as well as for themselves, I am persuaded that many Lives might be preserved, and that Children, and Infants, would not go to the Grave in such Numbers as now they daily do.

§ 5. *I have omitted giving EXAMPLES of pustulary Fevers; because my Way of Practice, and Methods of managing Patients under them may be easily understood, from what I have published in my Treatise of the Small-Pox, and those Observations I have made concerning them in this Book.*

§ 6. *I have given more Instances of Quotidian Intermittents, than of any other Species of Fevers; because, if I may judge of the Matter by what I have met with in the Course of my Practice, it most frequently happens among People; and I chose to publish those Examples of Cures of Intermittent Fevers, in which I did not prescribe the Bark, that my Readers may see there are divers other Medicines effectual, in removing them; and that therefore, tho' the Bark be an excellent Medicine, and what I often prescribe; yet not such a necessary*

cessary one, as that we cannot do without it. I have heard it said, that the Bark is the only Remedy against Intermittents, and that if it does not cure, nothing can : But I know the contrary by large Experience; and the Facts I have produced clearly prove it; and prove, that the several Species of this Tribe may be cured in a short Time without it: And this I have observed, that they who have recover'd without the Bark, do not so often suffer a Relapse, as those who are cured by it. Let me add, that from the Histories I have produced, it appears, that Persons have no Reason to despair of a Recovery, tho' they have taken the Bark in vain. As for Quotidian Intermittents, the Intermissions are often so short, as to allow no fair Opportunity of using that celebrated Drug; and I have known very sad Effects to follow upon the giving it, when the Intermission has not been long enough for it. There are likewise some Constitutions of Body, with which the Bark will not agree; and for such it should not be advised.

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§ 7. In acting according to the Rational Methods, &c. published by me, I have, thro' the divine Blessing, found a most happy Series of Successes; and very few, in Proportion to the Number of my Patients, have died, that followed my Directions; and regularly took the Medicines I order'd; but I own myself ignorant of any Methods, or Medicines, that are infallible. It is easy to apprehend inspissating Causes to be so very forcible, and the Inspissation of the animal Fluids to go on so fast, that Death shall put a Period to the Patient's Life before the most proper dissolving, and attenuating Remedies can produce their Effect; and as to dissolvent Causes, we may easily imagine them to be so active, and the Dissolution of the Texture, and Consistence of the Blood, and Lymph to proceed so hastily, that no altering, or inspissating Medicines shall be able to save the Lives of the sick. It is likewise reasonable to believe, that sometimes sending for the Physician is so long delay'd, as that there is not sufficient vital Strength remaining in the animal Organs of the Patient, to receive, and duly circulate those

b

Medicines

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Medicines, which are necessary to alter the morbid Quality of the Fluids, and reduce the Solids, or Vessels, to their natural Tone.

§ 8. *In several of the Cases, wherein I have not met with Success, I have nevertheless found the Medicines, I have given, manifestly beneficial, tho' not effectual to obtain the desired Recovery: And if, by proper Judges, it shall be thought useful for me to publish some of the Cases wherein I have not succeeded, I shall be willing to do it, tho' I have omitted it here as not suitable to my present Design.*

§ 9. *Publishing the NAMES of some of the Patients in my Treatise of the Small-Pox, I find has not been relished; and therefore, that I might not give Disgust to any, I have concealed the Names of those of the female Sex, whose Cases are related, and of others where I had Reason to think the printing them would displease, and am determin'd always to do so.*

§ 10. *Several of the CASES are very short, and imperfectly related, because many Times the Hurry of my Affairs would not suffer me to write down a more distinct Account of the State of my Patients: But I apprehended,*

hended, that the publishing them might be of considerable Service, as they describe the Species of the Fevers, and the Method, and Medicines by which they were cured; and because I could print several such Cases in as small a Compass as some single ones; where I kept an exact Diary; and by this Means I have set in View a greater Variety of Examples.

§ 11. I have added to the Titles of many of the Medicines prescribed, some Words signifying their Qualities, that so my Intentions by them may more easily be understood.

§ 12. Several of the Medicines, I must confess, are not prescribed in the most neat and elegant Manner; the Reasons hereof may be seen in § 7. of the Preface to my Treatise of the Small-Pox. I may add by Way of Apology, that my Prescriptions, when written, were not intended for the Press; and that the only Thing I had under Consideration was, how to recover my Patients from their Sicknefs in the best and speediest Manner; and as for those Medicines, which were prescribed in a more lax Form, they may easily be reduced into that

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which is more exact; and may be order'd in the Form of a Draught, or a Bolus.

§ 13. I have not, in the following Papers, mention'd so many general Rules of managing Persons under Fevers, as some may expect; because I have given several already in my Book intituled, Rational Methods of curing Fevers, &c. To which therefore I must refer my Reader.

§ 14. I have, at the End of this Book, besides a particular Index of the Things contained in it, given an alphabetical CATALOGUE of those Parts of the Materia Medica mention'd in the Prescriptions; and specified several of the Sections, where they may be found; that so my Reader may have, as it were in one View, the Materials I made Use of in the Cases related; and whenever he desires it, may readily see what Use I made of this, or that particular Drug, or Medicine.

§ 15. I am very sensible of many Defects, and Inaccuracies in the following Compo-
sure; but in the theoretical Part, I have labour'd to describe Things rightly, and clearly; to draw Conclusions from Facts justly, and to discourse of the various Mat-
ters

The PREFACE. xxi

ters that fell under my Consideration, in a Manner most plain, and easy to be understood; and if I have been so unhappy as to have entertained any Notions that are false, I shall readily discard them on Conviction that they are so: In the historical Part of this Work, it has been my greatest Care faithfully to relate the Facts that occur'd to my Notice, so far as I had Opportunities of recording them; and I do not know of any one Mistake in the Accounts I have published.

§ 16. I will only add, that as, in my first Book on FEVERS, among many other Things, I shew'd that Bleeding, Vomiting, Purg- ing, &c. are improper in most Fevers; so in this I have, by many Considerations, confirm'd that Notion; and have by many Facts proved, that Fevers may be happily cured without those Evacuations; and in a short Time too: I have likewise shew'd by what Methods, and Medicines, their Cure may be accomplish'd; and I please myself with the Thoughts, that thro' the Assistance of God, I have done some good Service to my Fellow-Creatures; and that

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the Books I have written may prove of lasting Use to Mankind, notwithstanding any little involuntary and unknown Mistakes, or Improprieties of Expression that may be in them.

Bagnio-Court in Newgate;
street, London.



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Page 2. Line 15. for *Evacuations*, read *Evacuation*. p. 35.
 l. 7. for *greater*, read *great*. p. 37. l. 18. for *its*, read *their*.
 p. 42. l. 25. for *stiching*, read *stitching*. p. 45. l. 21. for
Comminuants, read *Comminuents*. p. 80. l. 6. for *me*, read
the. p. 87. l. 22. for *sitated*, read *situated*. p. 112. l. 26.
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 for *puttas*, read *guttas*. p. 241. l. 7. for *lay*, read *lie*, and
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nam, read *semunciam*. p. 260. l. 9. for *causa*, read *clausa*.
 p. 262. between the Contents of the Chapter, and § 388.
 write *CASE XXV*. p. 271. l. 1. for § 402, read § 403.
 p. 281. l. 20. after *ber*, add *and*. p. 289. l. 2. for 1724,
 read 1734. p. 294. l. 12. for *fat*, read *fous*. p. 307. l. 18.
 for *but*, read *and*. In § 492. l. 18. for *semunciam*, read *se-*
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 In § 572. l. 6. after 21, add 1731. In § 556. l. 6. for *say*,
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ascodis, read *Diascordis*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A TREATISE of the SMALL-POX. In two Parts. By THEOPHILUS LOBB, M. D. & F. R. S. London, printed, 1731.

The learned Dr. *Boerhaave* gave his Opinion of this Book in the following Words, viz.

Librum de Variolis (Anglicè conscriptum) à Domino Theophilo Lobb, M. D. & R. S. S. perlegi, probaviq; nam plenum vidi veræ scientiæ medicæ, promittentemque genti humanæ bona plurima.

Leydæ 17th 33.

Hermannus Boerhaave.

RATIONAL METHODS of curing FEVERS, deduced from the *Structure*, and *Oeconomy* of human Bodies; and the different States of the *Solids*, and *Fluids* under the different Classes of Fevers: Together with a particular Account of the Effects of *artificial* EVACUATIONS by *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, *Purgings*, *Sweating*, *Blistering*, &c. with practical *Rules* deduced from them; shewing in what *Cases* they are *proper*, and may be beneficial; and in what they are *improper*, and will be hurtful. By THEOPHILUS LOBB, M. D. and F. R. S. London: Printed for John Oswald, at the *Rose and Crown* in the *Poultry*, near *Stocks-Market*, 1734.



THE
INTRODUCTION.

*Containing an Account of the Things
proposed to be done in this Book.*

§ I.  T is not sufficient for a Physician to know the general Causes of Diseases, or what are the productive Causes of Fevers of this or that general Class : He must of Necessity also be able to learn the Nature of each Fever, which this, or that Patient is afflicted with : And as the Knowledge of Fevers as existing in particular Persons, is only deducible from those apparent Symptoms, which attend them, so the Knowledge of the Causes, and Significations of the Symptoms, which human Bodies are liable to, under febrile Diseases, is
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of the utmost Importance: Because from them we are to learn the Nature of our Patient's Distemper, what Causes produced it, what Class of Fevers it belongs to, and what are the curative Indications, and ought to be our Intentions, in order to accomplish the Cure of it.

§ 2. Thus, indeed, from an Understanding of the Nature of the Effects, (such the Symptoms are) we may rightly infer the Causes from which this or that Fever proceeded, and on which it depends; as likewise what are the proper Methods, and Medicines to be used for the Recovery of the Patient.

§ 3. I have in my Book, intituled *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, considered the Causes of them, and distinguished them into their proper general *Classes*; and shewn the general Methods of Cure, which correspond with Fevers of those Sorts: But as a more distinct Knowledge of the particular *Species* of Fevers comprehended in those *Classes*, and of those Fevers as existing in particular Bodies, and of Remedies which have been effectual for the Cure of them, is necessary to a rational, and successful Practice among
Patients

INTRODUCTION. 3

Patients under these acute Diseases, so for promoting such Knowledge, I propose in these Papers to do three Things, *viz.*

I. To consider the most usual Symptoms, which human Bodies are liable to under Fevers, as to their Causes, Significations, and curative Indications.

II. To make some Remarks on the Nature, or Quality of those Species of Fevers, which most frequently occur, and which are comprehended in the general Classes.

III. To exemplify those Methods of Cure, I recommend to my Readers, by setting in their View a Variety of Cases of the most common Fevers, and the Methods and Medicines by which they were cured.

§ 4. I. I shall in the first Place consider the most usual Symptoms, which human Bodies are liable to under febrile Diseases, as to their Causes, Significations, and curative Indications. These may be distributed into the following Classes, *viz.*

1. Those which relate to the Pulse.
2. Those which affect the Respiration.
3. Those of the Tongue.
4. The various Symptoms of Pain.
5. The different *Phænomena* of Urines.
6. The

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6. The Differences of the intestinal Excretions.

7. The Differences of the Excretion by insensible Perspiration.

8. The incidental febrile Excretions by Vomiting, Sweating, Spitting, cutaneous Eruptions, and Hæmorrhages.

9. The common febrile Symptoms of Coldness, Shaking, Heat, Thirst, *Delirium*, Watchfulness, Sleep excessive, Restlessness, Weakness, and Convulsions.

§ 5. These Things, (§ 4.) I shall consider in the Order I have mentioned them, and with as much Brevity as is consistent with expressing my Ideas in a clear, and intelligible Manner.



C H A P.



CHAPTER I.

Containing an Account of the Causes and Significations of the different Sorts of PULSES most frequently met with in Persons under Fevers, and of the curative Indications deducible from them.

§ 6. I. **I** Shall consider those Symptoms which relate to the PULSE. By the Pulse I mean the Motion of the Blood against the Sides of the sanguine Arteries, occasioned by the Contractions of the left Ventricle of the Heart emptying into the *Aorta*, and propelling one Quantity of Blood after another thro' the arterial Vessels into the Veins.

§ 7. This Motion of the Blood, (§ 6.) and the Sensation produced by it in the Finger of the Person that examines it, are liable

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to a great Variety of Alterations, which constitute Pulsations of very different Denominations; the Principal of which I shall take some Notice of. But before we enquire into the Nature, and Meaning of morbid Pulses, we should form a Notion of that which is healthy.

§ 8. The HEALTHY PULSE is *equal*, as to Time, and Force, and is moderately *strong, large, and slow*. This shews that there is a due Quantity of red Blood, and a due Influx of Liquid from the *Cerebellum* to the Nerves of the Heart, a due Strength in the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, an easy Circulation of the Fluids, and that both the *Secretions* and *Excretions* are sufficiently made. This Symptom therefore signifies a State of Health: But in Persons of different Constitutions, and of different Ages there is Difference as to the Strength and Time of the Pulses.

§ 9. I do not pretend to animadvert on all the different Kinds of Pulses that possibly may happen to Persons under Fevers, but shall content myself with considering the following most frequent, and remarkable
Sorts

Sorts of them, *viz.* the *quick* and *slow*; the *hard*, and *soft*; the *strong*, and *weak*; the *equal*, and *unequal*; the *intermitting*, and the Pulse which in Fevers is like that in Time of Health.

§ 10. The QUICK PULSE in Fevers, that is, a Pulse quicker than in Time of Health, is commonly first, occasion'd by a too flow, and difficult Flowing of the Blood thro' some of the capillary sanguine Arteries. For when the Blood, by the Excess of the Heat of the Weather, or by violent Exercise, or by a deficient Commixture or Attenuation of its components Parts, or by having Particles in it too bulky for an easy Circulation, or by any other Cause, is so far inspissated, as to flow too slowly thro' some of the capillary sanguine Arteries, (which therefore are said to be obstructed) it must in Consequence flow proportionally quicker thro' those capillary Arteries, which will more easily admit the Blood's passing thro' them: And hereupon the Quantity of Blood flowing thro' the Vessels that are not obstructed, will, in every Minute, be greater than in Time of Health; consequently more Blood will pass thro' the carotid Ar-

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teries to the Brain; consequently more nervous Fluid will be secreted by the Brain, than in Time of Health; and therefore more frequent Influxes of Liquid may be made from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart. By this Means the Dilatations and Contractions of the Heart will be rendred more frequent, the Motion of the Blood will be more quickned; and the Friction of its Globules, and the Heat of it will be more increased, and the Fever heightned. The like Difficulty in the Circulation of the Blood may be occasioned by a Constriction of some of the capillary Vessels; and the like Effects may follow it.

§ 11. *Corollary.* It appears from what has been observed, § 10. that when we meet with a *quick Pulse*, we may conclude, that some of the capillary Vessels are obstructed; that is, the Blood can't so easily pass thro' them as thro' the others, or as it did in time of health, And therefore, 1. That the Blood or some Parts of it are become viscid: Or, 2. That there are Particles in the Blood *too bulky* to pass easily thro' some of the small Canals: But both these Causes do plainly indicate the Necessity of Comminution and Attenuation;

Attenuation; and that comminuting and attenuating Medicines of one Kind or other are the proper Remedies. Or, 3. That the free Course of the Blood is hindred by a Constriction, or a *dry Intemperies* of the Sides of some capillary Vessels, and a consequent Rigidity of their Fibres, occasioning a Resistance, to the Motion of the Blood, greater than in Time of Health: But this is a Case that does not often occur, except in some ancient Bodies, or in younger Persons from Inanition, thro' deficient Supplies of Liquid; or from vast Expences of *Lymph* by insensible Perspiration; or by excessive Sweating; or by long continued *Diarrhæas*; or by *too large* Evacuations by Urine, which render the Fluids remaining in the Vessels more thick, than they ought to be, and which consequently make the Use of *attenuating* Medicines necessary: But when this happens to be the Case, it may be known by the antecedent excessive Evacuation, or by a *Coolness* and *Driness* of some Parts of the Body; because the Diameter, and Capacity of some of the capillary Vessels being lessened by the Rigidity of their component Fibres, a less Quantity of Blood passes thro' them,

them, and its Motion becomes slower, and consequently the Heat in those Parts of the Body becomes less than in Time of Health. When this is the Case, such Methods and Medicines must be used as may increase the Quantity of the animal Fluids, and *relax* the rigid Fibres, as well as *comminute* the Particles of the Fluids, that circulate thro' them.

§ 12. A SLOW PULSE in Fevers, that is, a Pulse not so quick as in Time of Health, results either 1. From a Resistance to the protrusive Motion of the Blood, occasioned by an obstructed Course of it thro' the whole System of the capillary sanguine Arteries, as in the Beginning of many Fevers; in which Case a Physician is hardly ever consulted: Or else 2. From a too great Slowness of the Contractions of the Heart occasioned by the Slowness of the Influxes of Liquid from the *Cerebellum* into the Nerves of the Heart, which is a Consequence of a slow or deficient Secretion of Liquid in the *Cerebellum*. In which Case suitable *Cor-dials* are very proper. This Sort of Pulse shews, that there is *no Rarefaction* of the Blood, nor Obstructions in the capillary Vessels;

Vessels; but yet is an ill Symptom, as it discovers, that the Quantity of nervous Liquid is hardly sufficient to enable the animal Organs to act with that Vigour which is requisite to the Patient's Recovery.

§ 13. The FULL PULSE, that is, the Pulse which is fuller than in Time of Health, as it can be occasioned only by a greater Quantity of *Blood* cast into the *Aorta* by every *Systole* of the left Ventricle of the Heart; or by the same Quantity so rarefied, as to take up greater Space, and to distend the Sides of the Arteries more than they are distended in Time of Health: so it must signify either 1. That the Patient has a sanguine *Plethora*; or, 2. That his Blood is under some *Rarefaction*. If the Fulness of the Pulse proceeds from a sanguine *Plethora*, it may be known by those Signs I have noted in my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*, Part I. § 90, 92. in which Case *Phlebotomy* may be necessary. If it proceeds from the *Rarefaction* of the Blood, then those *refrigerating Attenuants*, which have been found by Experience to take off such *Rarefaction* from the Blood, are the needful Remedies.

§ 14. The

§ 14. The EMPTY PULSE, that is, the Pulse which is not so full as in Time of Health, must result either 1. From a Deficiency in the Quantity of the Blood; its being less than it ought to be. Or 2. From a Deficiency in the intestine Motion of it; from one or both of these Causes it is that the Sides of the Arteries are not so much distended, as in Time of Health. This *empty Pulse*, therefore (if I may so call it) indicates the Use of those Things, which are proper to augment the Quantity of the Blood, and strengthen the Action of the animal Organs, and increase its intestine Motion; among which suitable *Aliment*, and proper Cordials ought in a special Manner to be recommended.

§ 15. The HARD PULSE, that is, the Pulse which is harder than in a Time of Health, results either 1. From a Density, or Thickness of the Blood, and from a *dry Intemperies* of the Membranes, which compose the Arteries; which therefore being not so moist, and yielding, as they ought to be, do make a greater Resistance to the Motion of the arterial Blood, than in Time of Health; and in Consequence it is that the Action of
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the protruded Blood against the Sides of the Artery produces that Sensation of Hardness in our Finger, when we feel such a Pulse, and which occasions us to denominate the Pulse *hard*: Or 2. From a stronger and quicker Impulse of the Blood against the Sides of the Arteries, occasioned by stronger and quicker Contractions of the Heart, and Obstructions in some of the capillary sanguine Arteries: Or else 3. From both these Causes conjunctly; and therefore, when we meet with a *hard* and *quick* Pulse, we may conclude, that the Blood is *too thick* or *viscid*, and that the animal Fibres are comparatively *dry* and *rigid*; and that those Methods and Medicines are proper and needful, which may comminute the Parts of the animal Fluids, *attenuate* the Blood, remove the *dry Intemperies* of the Fibres of the Vessels, and abate the Celerity of the Pulse.

§ 16. The SOFT PULSE, that is, the Pulse which is softer than in a Time of Health, must result either 1. From a *Laxity* of the *Coats* of the Arteries, rendering them more yielding, that is, more easily distractile than in Health. Or 2. From a Deficiency

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ficiency in the Quantity of red Blood, and a too great a Thinness of it: Or 3. From a Deficiency in the Quantity of nervous Liquid sent from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart, occasioned by an insufficient Secretion of that Liquid by the *Cerebellum*. 1. If this Symptom proceeds from a *Laxity* of the Coats of the Arteries, (the Fibres which compose them being too humid, thro' Want of sufficient Evacuation of superfluous Lymph) it may be known by the Softness and Temperateness, as to Heat, of the external *Superficies*: In which Case *warm Attenuants*, which tend to increase the Discharges by insensible Perspiration, and by Urine, may afford sufficient Relief. 2. If this Symptom is occasioned by a Deficiency in the Quantity of red Blood, and a too great Thinness of it; and from a Deficiency in the Quantity of nervous Liquid sent from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart, it may be known by a *Feebleness* or *Lowness* of the Spirits, and a general Weakness of the Body; and in this Case such *Aliment* as is easy of Digestion, and is like most speedily to supply and repair the deficient Quantity of the Blood, such as *Milk, Sack-Whey, Chicken Broth, Mutton Broth*, and the
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the like; and such Medicines as will strengthen, or confirm the Texture of the Blood, and increase the Force of the Heart, and Arteries are proper, and may prove very serviceable to the Patient.

§ 17. The STRONG PULSE, that is, the Pulse which is stronger than in Time of Health, results from the same Causes which produce a fuller Pulse, (*vid.* § 13.) or else from larger and quicker Influxes of nervous Liquid into the Muscles of the Heart; and has much the same Significations, and requires much the same Methods of Cure, as the quick Pulse, § 10.

§ 18. The WEAK PULSE, that is, the Pulse which, in Fevers, is weaker than in Time of Health, results from insufficient Influxes of nervous Liquid from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart, and consequently discovers, that the Secretion of that Liquid by the *Cerebellum* is insufficient to answer the Wants of the animal Machine; and that the Quantity of red Blood is too little, which may be occasioned by dissolvent Causes in a great Measure destroying the component Parts of the Blood, and the Texture of those Particles which should constitute the nervous

vous Liquid. This Symptom therefore shews, that the Recovery of the Patient is very doubtful; and requires the same *Regimen*, and Medicines as the soft Pulse; (*vid.* § 16. foregoing, and my Book on the Small-Pox, Tr. § 271, *ad* 274.) as also those Remedies, which may remove the Acrimony of the animal Fluids.

§ 19. The PULSE, which in Fevers is *equal* as to *Time*, and *Force*, proceeds from equal Influxes of nervous Liquid from the *Cerebellum* into the Muscles of the Heart, and from an equal Viscidity, or Fluidity of the Blood; (*vid.* my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*, § 283, &c.) and is an hopeful Symptom, and the Methods of managing the Patient must be directed by the concomitant Symptoms.

§ 20. The PULSE, which in Fevers, is *unequal* as to Force, results from unequal Influxes of nervous Liquid from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart; sometimes more, and sometimes less of that Liquid being sent to the Heart. This Symptom seems to be occasioned by an insufficient Secretion of nervous Liquid by the *Cerebellum*, and the Insufficiency of this Secretion may be the

Consequence of a poor Blood, that is, Blood too little in Quantity, or whose red Globules are too few in proportion to the serous Parts of it. This Symptom therefore directs us to the Use of such things as supply the Blood with nutritious Chyle, easy to be assimilated into Blood, and of such Medicines as strengthen the Blood, and the secreting Organs, and as may promote a freer and brisker Course of the nervous Fluid in its Canals.

§ 21. The PULSE, which in Fevers is *unequal* as to *Time*, seems to arise from an unequal *Viscosity* and *Fluidity* of the Blood, which consequently runs sometimes faster, and sometimes slower thro' the capillary Arteries; *faster*, while the more fluid Parts of the Blood are flowing, and *slower*, while the viscid Parts of it are passing thro' them. This Symptom plainly indicates the Use of those *Attenuants* which tend to dissolve the Cohesion of the viscid Humours, and to render the Blood equally Fluid.

§ 22. The PULSE, which in Fevers is *intermitting*, commonly arises from those Causes, which render the Pulse unequal as to Time, *viz.* 1. An unequal Viscosity and Fluidity of the Blood: Or 2. A Deficiency

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in the Quantity of red Blood, and of the nervous Liquid secreted by the *Cerebellum* when these Causes exist in a greater Degree than in the foregoing Case, § 21. *Or 3.* From *polypose Concretions* of Blood in the larger Arteries, which occasion Interruptions of the protrusive Motion of the Blood. *Or 4.* From Convulsions. When an intermitting Pulse proceeds from the *first Cause* mentioned, other Symptoms of an unequal Viscidity will discover it. When it is the Effect of the *second Cause*, other Symptoms of a Deficiency in the Quantity of the sanguine, and nervous Fluid will make it evident. When it arises from the *last Cause*, it will be known to do so from the manifest Convulsion. If there is no Reason to impute it either to the first or second Cause assign'd, or to the last, we may then conclude it to be the Consequence of *polypose Concretions* of Blood in some of the larger Arteries.

§ 23. If the intermitting Pulse proceeds from the first Cause assign'd, § 22. then those Medicines recommended, § 14, 15, 21. are proper. If it results from the se-

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cond Cause, § 22. then the Things mentioned, § 16, 18. will be suitable and needful.

§ 24. If the *intermitting Pulse* is occasioned by polypose Concretions of the Blood, then suitable *Dissolvents* and *Attenuants* are necessary; and such as *Cinnabar*, *Antimony*, *Gum Quajacum*, *Millepedes*, &c. mixed with *nitrous* Ingredients, as *Sal Nit.* *Sal Prunel.* &c. will be proper, if the intermitting Pulse happens before the Fever has exhausted the Strength of the Patient; but if Symptoms of approaching Death appear, all Remedies will be to no Purpose.

§ 25. If the *intermitting Pulse* results from *Convulsions*, the Cause of those Convulsions must be found out; and then those Medicines, which remove that Cause, will in Consequence rectify this Pulse. *Vid.* my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*, § 387, ad 418.

§ 26. That PULSE, which in Fevers is both *quick* and *weak* from the Beginning, and thro' the Progress of them, discovers to us 1. That there are Obstructions in the capillary Vessels and Glandules; and consequently *bulky* Particles, or *viscid* Humours,

that want to be attenuated. This we may infer from the *Quickness* of the Pulse, *vid.* § 10. 2. That the Fever results partly from *dissolvent* Causes, and that there is an insufficient Secretion of nervous Liquid by the *Cerebellum*, or an Obstruction of its due Influx from the *Cerebellum* into the Heart, which we rationally infer from the *Weakness* of the Pulse. *Vid.* § 18. where the curative Indication is likewise noted. This Symptom shews the Fever to be of the complex Kind.

§ 27. The PULSE, which in Fevers is neither *quicker*, nor *stronger* than in the Time of Health, thro' the Progress of them, shews that there are few, or no Obstructions of the capillary Vessels, and Glandules; that is, it shews that there is little, or no *Viscidities* in the Fluids, nor Particles *too bulky* to admit of an easy Passage of the Fluids thro' their several Canals. For the Existence of viscid Humours, or of Particles *too bulky*, would necessarily obstruct or render the Motion of the Fluids slower in some of the capillary Vessels, and quicker in the larger Arteries than in the Time of Health. Hence we may infer, that the Causes of those Fevers, which are attended with this Kind of Pulse, are different from those which produce

produce inflammatory Fevers. The Consideration of this may well lead us to apprehend, when we meet with Fevers attended with this Symptom, that they are produced by dissolvent Causes, by such Particles (whether *acrimonious*, or *corrosive*) as occasion *Disunion* between the component Parts of the animal Fluids: And that it is so, may be often infer'd from the *Driness* and *Blackness* of the Tongue, usual in Fevers of this Kind; and also from another Consideration, *viz.* That in these Fevers there do frequently happen either *Hæmorrhages*, or purple Spots, or some sensible *colliquative* Evacuations; or if none of these, yet too great Discharges by insensible Perspiration; which may be concluded from the sensible Wasting of the Body under such Fevers, altho' no sensible colliquative Evacuations do happen.

§ 28. *Corollary.* Such Medicines therefore as promote the Union and Cohesion, that naturally is between the component Parts of the animal Fluids, and which alter the Texture, Figuration, and Quality of *acrimonious* and *corrosive* Humours, are the proper Remedies in these Cases. *E. G. Rad.*

Formentille, Bolus Armenia, Terra Japonica, Myrrha, Spiritus Vitrioli, &c.

§ 29. It will perhaps be said, if in this Sort of Fevers, there is no *Viscidit*y in the animal Fluids, nor Particles *too bulky* to admit of an easy Passage of the Fluids thro' their several Canals, then *attenuating Medicines* will be improper, or at least very needless. I grant, that attenuating Medicines in these Cases may be needless on the Account, meerly of diminishing the Bulk of such morbidic Particles; but it will not follow hence, that such *ATTENUANTS*, as (by altering their Texture, and Figuration) do destroy their *acrid* or *corrosive*, and *disuniting Quality*, are improper, or needless; such Remedies plainly appearing to be necessary. In these Fevers, the Reason why the *morbific Particles* are not presently excreted, does not seem to be an Incapacity (by Means of their Bulk) of passing off thro' the excretory Ducts; but their being so mixed, and entangled with the component Parts of the animal Fluids, by *attracting*, or *being attracted* by them, that they cannot easily be disengaged from them for Excretion, till they are comminuted, or
their

their Figuration otherwise altered. These Observations may be sufficient to convince my Reader of the Importance of prescribing *attenuating Medicines* of one Sort or other, in most Kinds of Fevers.

and of the curative indications
deducible from them.



Consideration of the following Sections.

§ 21. An easy Respiration in Fevers, like that in perfect Health, (except in some pueril Fevers) shows that all the Organs discharging this Operation in the animal Economy are in good Order: that the

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their Situation otherwise altered. These
Observations may be sufficient to convince
my Reader the Importance of prescribing
attending Medicines of one Sort or other

CHAP. II.

*Containing an Account of the Causes
and Significations of the Symp-
toms, which affect the RESPIRA-
TION of Persons under Fevers;
and of the curative Indications
deducible from them.*

§ 30. II. **W**E must also take Notice of
the Patient's BREATHING,
because the State of it will lead us into the
Knowledge of divers important Particulars,
useful to guide a Physician in prescribing
for his Patients; as will be evident from the
Consideration of the following Sections.

§ 31. An *easy* RESPIRATION in Fevers,
like that in perfect Health, (except in some
putrid Fevers) shews, that all the Organs
subserving this Operation in the animal Oe-
conomy, are in good Order; that the
*Lungs, Heart, Diaphragm, Pleura, Mus-
cles of the Breast, Ribs, and Abdomen,*
are

are easily contracted, and extended, and are not much affected by the Distemper. It likewise argues, that the Blood is in a tolerable State of Fluidity, and that there is no considerable Viscidity in it, nor Particles too bulky to pass thro' the capillary Arteries; and thus is a good Symptom, commonly encouraging a chearful Hope of the Patient's Recovery. But tho' this Symptom is a very favourable one in ardent, and inflammatory Fevers, yet in putrid Fevers, attended with a great *Thirst*, a *dry* and a *black* Tongue, (burnt as it were) and with frequent *Sighing*, and a sudden and great Loss of Strength, we must not build much Hope upon it, but rather infer from it, that very *acrimonious*, or *corrosive* Particles, mixed with the animal Fluids, and dissolving the natural Cohesion of their component Parts, were the Cause of them: And that the curative Indication in such Cases directs us to order such Medicines as may alter the Figure and Texture of the *acrid*, or *corrosive* Particles, and hinder their doing further Mischief in the animal Fluids, or on the Solids; and also promote their passing thro' the

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the excretory Vessels, with the other excrementitious Humours. *Vid.* § 27, 28, 29.

§ 32. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *painful*, commonly shews that there is some internal Inflammation; which Inflammation discovers that there is some *Viscidity* in the Blood; or Particles *too bulky* to pass easily thro' all the minute Vessels: And as the Parts pain'd are the Parts inflamed; so we are easily led into the Knowledge of the Seat of the Inflammation. Thus in *pleuritic Fevers* we know, by the Seat of the Pain, which part of the *Pleura* is inflamed, whether that on the right, or the left Side, &c. or if any other Membranes, or any of the Muscles subserving Respiration, are the Seat of the Pain, we may conclude them to be the Seat of the Inflammation. This Symptom shews the Life of the Patient to be in a great deal of Danger; and indicates the Necessity of using *dissolvent* and *attenuating* Medicines.

§ 33. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *large*, (that is, when the Quantity of Air passing into the Lungs in every Inspiration is larger than in Time of Health) proceeds from a greater Expansion of the Lungs,

Lungs, and Dilatation of the Air Vessels in them, than in Time of Health; and informs us, that there is a Plenty of Lymph; that the Blood is not viscid, and that the Fibres are not rigid; but that the Vessels are easily distended, and that there is a free Course of the Fluids thro' them. This Symptom is a good one, but rarely happens in Fevers.

§ 34. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *little*, (that is, when a *less* Quantity of Air passes into the Lungs, in every Inspiration, than in the Time of Health) shews either 1. That the Vessels of the Lungs are not dilatable as in Time of Health, Which Symptom therefore must result either 1. From a Distention of the sanguine Vessels of the Lungs, by a viscid Blood, that passes but slowly thro' them: Or 2. From a dry *Intemperies* of the Membranes of the Lungs, and of the Fibres of the Vessels, which compose the Lungs, hindering their Expansion: Or 3. From a viscid Phlegm excreted from lymphatic Arteries, and in some Measure filling the Cavity of the Air-Vessels; and thus hindring a due Contraction of the Lungs, and the Reception

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Reception of the usual Quantity of Air into them. Hence we may infer, that the curative Indication, in regard unto this Symptom, is to *dissolve, dilute, and attenuate* the Fluids, and relax the Fibres of the Vessels, and thus to promote the wanted Excretions: Or II. This Symptom shews, that there is some Tumour, or other Matter obstructing, or in part filling the Cavity of the *Aspera Arteria*, so that but little Air can pass thro' it into the Vesicles of the Lungs, which may be known by the Absence of the other Symptoms, which discover the Blood to be too thick, or to have Particles too bulky for an easy Circulation. When this is the Case, those Methods and Medicines, which are proper to remove such Obstruction, must be used; and these must be chosen out of the Tribe of Dissolvents.

§ 35. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is as *slow* as in Time of Health, signifies much the same as the *large Respiration* noted § 33. and is a good Symptom.

§ 36. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *quick*, arises from a more frequent Contraction and Extension of the Lungs, and of those Muscles which subserve Respiration,

ration; which Frequency of their Action is occasioned partly by Obstructions of the Lungs, (when the Air-Vesicles are in part filled with lymphatic Humours from the Glandules of the *Aspera Arteria*, as it often happens in *Catarrhus* Fevers, and all Fevers attended with *Coughs*, and the spitting of viscid Matter) and partly by the excessive Heat of the Blood, occasioning quicker Influxes of nervous Liquid into the Muscles of Respiration. Therefore to relieve a Patient under this Symptom, which is very threatening, those Dissolvents must be advised, which may *attenuate* the animal Fluids, render them thinner, and abate the febrile Heat.

§ 37. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *equal*, and moderate as to Quickness, is an hopeful Symptom, signifying both that the Blood, and the Organs of Respiration, are in an hopeful State.

§ 38. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *unequal*, hath a Signification contrary to that of the last mentioned Symptom, § 37. and shews an obstructed Circulation, from an unequal Viscidity of the Blood, and from unequal Influxes of nervous

30 Observations concerning, &c.

vous Liquid into the Organs of Respiration; and that the Recovery of the Sick is very doubtful, and that the Use of suitable Dissolvents and Attenuants is very necessary.

§ 392. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *difficult*, and attended with those convulsive Motions of the *Aspera Arteria*, and other Organs of Respiration, which make the Patient apprehend himself in Danger of being choaked, is a very terrible Symptom, as it discovers the Lungs to be inflamed, and obstructed, and not capable of due, and regular Contractions and Extensions; and that the Blood is so exceeding *viscid*, as to be incapable of passing freely thro' the capillary Vessels. When this Symptom occurs, Death is commonly very near; but a suffocative Respiration in *hysteric*, *hypochondriac*, and *asthmatic* People, from a *spasmodic* Cause, is not so threatening. Refrigerating Dissolvents are generally the proper Remedies in these Cases.

C. H. A. P.

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CHAP. III.

Containing an Account of the Causes and Significations of the Symptoms, which affect the TONGUE of Persons under Fevers; and of the curative Indications deducible from them.

§40. III. **I** Am in the next Place to consider the most usual Symptoms of the TONGUE. Here I must observe, that a moist and clean Tongue shews, that there is a due Thinness in the Blood, a Plenty of Lymph, and sufficient Supplies of it to the Vessels of the Tongue: Consequently, that the Fever doth not proceed from a *Viscidty* of the Fluids, and that the febrile Heat is moderate, and that the Fever must arise either 1. From dissolvent Causes, or 2. From a Diminution of the Discharges by insensible Perspiration, and a Return of excrementitious Humours into the Blood, which should have passed off thro' the perspiratory Ducts; and indieates, that the Use
of

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of such Medicines as may recover the insensible Perspiration to its healthful Standard without inspissating the Fluids, is very necessary.

§ 41. A TONGUE that looks *white* in Fevers, shews that the Extremities of the capillary Vessels in the exterior *Superficies* of it, are in a great Measure empty of their proper Fluids; and consequently that there are not sufficient Supplies sent to them; which seems to be occasioned, either by a *Viscidty* of the Blood, and Lymph rendering the animal Fluids incapable of passing to the Ends of the capillary Vessels in its exterior *Superficies*; or from extreme Heat of the febrile Blood, evaporating the thinner Parts of the animal Fluids thro' the perspiratory Vents, and rendering the Remainder still more thick, and more incapable of being communicated to the Endings of the capillary Vessels in the *Superficies* of the Tongue: From which State of Things we may conclude, that the curative Indication obliges us to use suitable *Attenuants* for the Recovery of such Patients.

§ 42. The TONGUE, which in Fevers looks as if it was covered with a *white*
Down,

Down, or *Furr*, results from the same Cause which produced the last mentioned Symptom, § 41. when it exists in a greater Degree. That white *Furr*, or *Down* being only a Multitude of fine emissary *Tubuli* for conveying, in Time of Health, their proper Liquid into the Mouth, which are now more empty than before, from the Causes already assigned. The Signification and curative Indication are the same as in § 41.

§ 43. The TONGUE, which is *dry* in Fevers, evidently becomes so for Want of due Supplies of Fluid thro' the Vessels of it, and discovers to us a great Viscidity in the animal Fluids, if not an Excess also of the febrile Heat; and therefore is an ill Symptom; and shews, that the curative Indication leads us to advise *attenuating*, and *refrigerating* Medicines for the Cure of such Patients.

§ 44. The TONGUE, which is *dry* and *black* in Fevers, discovers to us, that there is an *acrid* Quality in the Fluids, and also a Viscidity in them, which hinders their flowing to the Ends of the capillary Vessels in the exterior *Superficies*: And hence it is that the Flesh of Persons, under such Fe-

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vers, feels very dry. In those extreme Parts of the Vessels, which appear black, there has been a Stagnation of their contained Fluids, and a Mortification of the Vessels so far as they appear black; and that they become dry proceeds partly from the Heat of the subterjacent Parts, and partly from the Air that passes over them in Respiration, causing the humid Particles to evaporate. This is often a very threatening Symptom, and indicates, that such Medicines as tend to *attenuate* and render the Fluids thinner, and to alter the *acrid Quality*, that may be in the Blood, are needful for recovering a Patient that is under it.

§ 45. The TONGUE, which in Fevers appears not only *black*, and *dry*, but also *chapt*, like the Earth in the Midst of an hot Summer, discovers to us an *acrid*, or *corrosive Quality* in the Fluids, attended with Viscidity, and extreme Heat, and signifies that the Life of the Patient is in great Danger; and that *Attenuants*, which not only promote the *Comminution* of the Particles of the animal Fluids, but also the destroying any *acrid*, or *corrosive Quality* in them are

are very necessary. This Symptom often occurs in complex Fevers.

§ 46. That TONGUE, which, in the Progress of a Fever, appears *moist*, and to have *Aphthæ*, that is, small *white Ulcers*, shews that there is a sufficient Quantity of Lymph, and no greater Viscidity in the Fluids, but that there is so great an Acrimony, or Corrosiveness in them, as puts the Life of the Patient into extreme Danger; and indicates, that such Attenuants as will alter the Figure and Texture of *acrid*, and *corrosive* Particles are exceeding needful. There is Reason to think, that in Fevers attended with this Symptom, *Ulcerations*, like those which appear in the Mouth, would be found on the Membranes of the *Oesophagus*, Stomach, and Intestines, and other Parts of the internal *Superficies*, if the Bodies of Persons dying of such Fevers were opened after Death.

§ 47. That TONGUE, which in Fevers hath the *Aphthæ* with but very little Moisture, shews that there is a *Viscidty*, as well as *Acrimony* in the animal Fluids, and that the Recovery of the Patient is very little to be expected; and that Medicines *altering* and *attenuating*, are exceedingly wanted.

CHAPTER IV.

Containing an Account of the Causes and Significations of the Symptoms of PAIN in Persons under Fevers, and of the curative Indications deducible from them.

§ 48. IV. **I**T may be of considerable Use to us, if we have right Ideas of those different PAINS our Patients under different Fevers complain of as to their Cause, Significations, and those Methods of Cure we should deduce from them.

§ 49. PAIN in the general is produced by whatever stretches a Nerve beyond a certain Degree; that is, a Degree beyond its natural, and easy Tension: And that we may form just Notions of Pains from internal Causes, we must remember, that the outmost Coat of the Arteries is thin and nervous; and that every Muscle and Membrane hath numberless Ramifications of Nerves, and that every contractile and distensible

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tractile Part of the Solids that hath Nerves in its Contexture, is capable of suffering Pain, as the Nerves of it are liable by many incidental Causes to be stretched far beyond their natural and easy Tensions.

§ 50. The common *internal Causes* of PAIN may be reduced to these Heads, *viz.*

1. Those Things, which distend the sanguine Arteries so far as to stretch their nervous Fibres much beyond their natural Tensions. This seems to be the Cause of Pains in the *Periosteum* of the *Vertebrae* of the Back under the Small-Pox, and of Pains in the *Periosteum* of the Bones of the *Arms*, *Thighs*, and *Legs*, in the Beginning of many Fevers; and in the *Periosteum* near the Joints in Rheumatic Fevers. The Passage of the Fluids, from its *Viscidities*, or from Particles *too bulky*, is exceeding difficult thro' the minute Vessels, which compose that Membrane; and the Fluids, in passing along, do so much distend their containing Vessels, as to stretch the Nerves beyond their natural and easy Tension; whence the Sense of Pain ensues; and this is the Case likewise, when the sanguine Arteries are so obstructed as to force Blood into some lymphatic Vessels, and to form there an *inflammatory Tumour*.

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2. Those Things, which *corrode* the Nerves; for the corroding Particles in their Action stretch some Part of the nervous Fibre vastly beyond its natural easy Tension, before they divide it, and so do occasion *Pain*. This happens in some *Ulcers* attended with a very *acrid* or *corrosive* Humour; and also in other Cases. From this Cause likewise do seem to arise divers *Pains*, that we call *gnawing* and *biting*.

3. Those Influxes of nervous Liquid into any Muscle, which so violently contract it, as to stretch any Nerve beyond its easy Tension, do cause *Pain*. This is the Case in all those violent Contractions, (which we call *Cramps*) attended with extreme *Pain*; and indeed sometimes the antagonist Muscles, by this Means, may be so far relaxed, and extended, as to suffer *Pains*. These, by way of Distinction from the former Sorts, may be called *spasmodic*, or *nervous Pains*.

§ 51. Other Causes of *Pains* might be mentioned, but these animadverted on, are the most frequent, and what Physicians have to consider of in Patients under febrile Diseases. It must be remembered, that the more violently

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violently any Nerve is stretched beyond its natural and easy Tensions, the more violent is the *Pain*.

§ 52. I come now to consider the *different Pains*, and what they signify, and indicate, which may help us better to apprehend what we ought to do for the Cure of those Patients that complain of them.

§ 53. *PAINS lancing, cutting, and grinding*; that is, Pains (like those which we should feel, if any Part was lanced, and cut, or grinded) do most usually happen in the *Periosteum*; and if they are extreme, and do frequently return with but short Intervals of Ease, as sometimes in the febrile State of the Small-Pox, they signify that the capillary Vessels of the *Periosteum* are exceedingly distended, the Nerves most violently stretched; and that there is great Viscidity, or great Acrimony, or both, in the Fluids; and that the Quantity of the febrile Matter is very great; that the Texture of the Blood is broken, and that *Hæmorrhages* or Extravasations of Blood are to be expected; and thus they indicate the Propriety of *absorbent and acid Medicines*; *e. g. Bolus Armeniae, Terra Japon. Rad. Tormen. Sp. Vitrioli, Sal*
D 4 *Nitri,*

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Nitri, &c. These Observations are confirm'd by many Facts, which occur to the Notice of every Physician, that has much to do with variolous Patients,

§ 54. PAINS *acute*, as they proceed from a violent stretching of the Nerves beyond their natural and easy Tensions, so they discover to us, that there is either 1. A great *Viscidit*y in the animal Fluids; or 2. an Abundance of Particles *too bulky* to pass thro' the Vessels without greatly distending them; or 3. That there is a *corroding Quality* in the Fluids; because these Sorts of Pains cannot arise from any other internal Causes. The two first Causes plainly direct us to the Use of suitable *Comminuents*, and *Attenuants*; and the last obliges us to prescribe such Remedies as will alter the Texture of the corroding Particles; which only can be done by breaking off their *corroding Points*, (which Sort of Remedies therefore must in Reason be reckoned among *Comminuents*) or else by adding such Particles to the corroding Points as blunts them, and hinders their Effects.

§ 55. PAINS *heavy*, (that is, Pains, which are not sharp, but moderate and attended

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tended with a Sense of Weight, or Heaviness in the Part, which is the Seat of them) seem to arise, either 1. From a slow and obstructed Circulation of the Fluids thro' the Vessels, (affected with this Symptom) distending their Sides beyond their natural Standard, tho' not to that Degree, which produces *acute Pains*: In which Case, the Causes and curative Indications, are the same with those mentioned in the last foregoing Symptom, only here they exist in a lower Degree; or 2. From the Pressure of some adjacent Tumour; and then the Cure consists in removing that Tumour; or 3. From a *Relaxation* of the Coats of the Vessels affected, which results from too great Humidity, or Deficiency in the Excretion of lymphatic Humours; and when this is the Case, those *Attenuants*, which promote the Excretion of such superfluous Humours by insensible Perspiration, or by Urine, are indicated; the best of which in many cases are those, which augment the insensible Perspiration.

§ 56. PAINS *biting* and *gnawing*, (that is, Pains which produce such an uneasy Sensation, as the Patient apprehends he should have, if the Part affected was *bit*, or *gnawed* by

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by the Teeth of any Animal) seem to be caused by *corroding Particles* in the Fluids, acting on the Nerves affected, in their slow Passage thro' obstructed Vessels. For if the Cause of the Pain was only a *Visciditv* of the Fluids, or Particles meerly *too bulky*, (and not *corroding*) violently stretching the Nerves, the Pains then would be very *acute*, but have nothing fit to be described by the Words *Biting*, or *Gnawing*; and if the Vessels of the Parts affected were not obstructed, the Pains would be exceeding transient, if producible by corroding Particles gliding along with the circulating Fluids; and therefore as there is Reason to think, that in Persons under this Symptom, there are not only acrid Particles, but Obstructions of the capillary Vessels, from a Viscidity of the animal Fluids, or their having Particles too bulky for an easy Circulation, there is Reason also to conclude, that the Use of *attenuating* Medicines are needful to be mixed with suitable *Absorbents*, or *Alteratives*.

§ 57. PAINS *sticking*, (that is, Pains which attend violent Contractions of the Parts affected, making a Sensation, as if they were violently drawn together with

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a Thread) seem to be produced by too great a Quantity of nervous Liquid sent into the Nerves pained, and remaining in them; and violently contracting the Muscle in which those Nerves are seated; and some times perhaps so far occasioning an Extension of the antagonist Muscle, as likewise to excite Pain in it. The Cure of this Symptom consists in the Use of such internal, and external Remedies as may discuss the overplus Quantity of nervous Liquid from the Nerves affected; which is done *externally*, (if the Pains are in any external Parts) by rubbing the Part affected with *Ol. Succini, Sp. Vini*, and such like; and *internally* by *Sp. C. C. per se, vel Sp. Sal. Vol. Oleos. Sp. Lavendul.* and such like in Sack-Whey, or any other proper Vehicle. But this is an ill Symptom, when it happens in Fevers; and then it has much the same Causes, Significations, and requires the same Methods of cure as convulsive Symptoms: which see in my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*, § 387, ad 418.

§ 58. PAINS *pricking*, (that is, Pains which produce Sensations like those we should have, if prickt with Pins, or Needles) seem to be caused by *saline* or *acrid* pungent

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gent Particles striking against the Extremities of the nervous *Tubuli* in the *Cutis*, as they are passing out of the perspiratory Ducts for Excretion. When this Symptom happens in the external *Superficies* of the Body, under Fevers, it discovers to us, that the Blood abounds with *saline* or *acrid* Particles, and that there is a Comminution of them in some Measure, tho' not sufficient to render the Excretion of them (from the Extremities of the perspiratory Ducts thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*) insensible. And hence we may justly infer, that the curative Indication obliges us to give such Things as may *attenuate* the Fluids, and alter the Texture of those Particles, which produced the Sensation above-mentioned.

§ 59. PAINS *stinging*, (that is, Pains which are like those we feel when stung with Nettles) seem to result from the same Cause which produces the last foregoing Symptom, when that Cause exists in a somewhat lower Degree, and has proportionally the same Signification, and curative Indication.

§ 60. PAINS *moving*, (that is, Pains which shift from one Place to another, being

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ing sometimes in the Arms, at other times in the Back, or in the Legs, &c.) seem to be occasioned by an unequal Viscidity of the Fluids, or by some Particles much *too bulky* for an easy Circulation; and which, when they, or the viscid Humours, happen (in the Course of their Circulation) to be thrust into some capillary Vessels, do so distend the Sides of them, as to stretch the adjacent Nerves, far beyond their natural Tensions, and so excite this Sort of Pain; sometimes here, sometimes there, as they happen to be thrust into Vessels too small to admit their easy passing thro' them: But this Symptom discovers to us, that such Particles do not very much abound in the animal Fluids, if the Pains be not frequent, and do not affect many Parts of the Body at the same time; yet they indicate the Use of suitable *Comminuants*, and *Attenuants*.

§ 61. PAINS *fixed*, (that is, Pains which remain many Hours, or Days in the same Parts of the Body) proceed from a continued Obstruction of the Vessels in the Part affected; by Means of which, they remain too much distended; that is, it continues difficult for the Fluids to pass thro' them, by

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by Reason either 1. Of a continued *Viscid*ity of the Fluids; or 2. Of a continued Existence of *too bulky* Particles in them; which Causes do indicate, that the Use of suitable Dissolvents to destroy the Union of the viscid Humours, or to comminute the the Particles that are too bulky, is necessary. Or 3. By Reason of too great a *Thickness* of the Coats of the Vessels lessening the Diameter of their Cavity, which may be occasioned by too great Humidity; the Reason of which may be, that the *Lympheducts*, which help to compose the Membranes of the Vessels affected, are too full of Fluid. In this Case, those Medicines which may augment the Discharges by insensible Perspiration, and lessen the Quantity of the Lymph, and render the fibrous *Tubuli* of the Coats of the Vessels less humid, or in other Words, more tense, are proper and needful.

§ 62. PAINS *pulsative*, or *throbbing*, (that is, Pains attended with a Sort of beating Motion) arise partly from a greater Obstruction in the capillary sanguine Arteries, and in the lymphatic Arteries of the Part affected, than was in the foregoing Symptom; and partly from every Appulse of Blood

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Blood to those Parts of the Vessels which are obstructed; occasioned by the Contractions of the left Ventricle of the Heart; and partly from a putrefactive Motion in stagnant Humours: For these Pains seldom happen, but when there is some inflammatory Tumour, as a *Phlegmon, Bubo, &c.* and then it is a Symptom discovering to us, that the Tumour is suppurating, and that *attenuating* Medicines are very proper.

§ 63. *ITCHINGS*, being uneasy Sensations, arising from the same Causes, which produced those Pains noted § 58, 59. (tho' in this Case those Causes are in a much lower Degree) I reckon in the Class of Pains, and must observe, that their Signification, and curative Indication may be deduced without any Difficulty from what has been observed in those Sections.

§ 64. *PAINS periodical*, (that is, Pains which go away, and return at a certain Period of Time, as every Afternoon, or every Morning, or every other Day) is a Symptom of an intermitting Fever; the Paroxysms of which affect the Patient at the Times in which he complains of these Pains, tho' there are not the sensible febrile Symptoms

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toms of *Heat*, and *Thirst*. This I have observed in some Persons under my Care, who have recovered from this Symptom by those Medicines, which take off intermitting Fevers. This Symptom doth not attend all Intermittents, but only those which have such a *Viscidit*y, or such *bulky Particles*, as render the Circulation of the Blood difficult to a certain Degree, in one or other Part of the Body; and occasion such a Distension of the Arteries, as stretch the Nerves to a painful Sensation. In this Sort of Fevers, as the Paroxysms wear off, so the Pains do abate; because the febrile Matter being comminuted, does in a great Measure critically pass off, either by Urine, or Sweat, or insensible Perspiration; and when the Relicks of the febrile Matter has again assimilated Particles of the animal Fluids sufficient to constitute a febrile Paroxysm of the like Kind, the Pains return as the Fever doth again come on. And these Pains, as well as most of those before-mentioned, do require the Use of dissolving and attenuating Remedies.

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§ 65. It must be observed, that the several Sorts of Pain animadverted on, do admit of a great Variety of different Degrees ; and are more, or less, as the Causes productive of them are stronger, or weaker.



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C H A P. V.

Containing an Account of the Causes and Significations of the different Symptoms of the URINE of Persons under Fevers; and of the curative Indications deducible from them.

§ 66. V. **T**HE different Appearances, which happen in the URINES of Persons under Fevers, make the next Class of Symptoms to be considered; and in Order to form right Notions of them, and to deduce the true curative Indications, which should guide our Conduct, it will be proper to take some Notice of those Particulars, which may in some Measure lead us into the Knowledge of the constituent Parts of Urine.

§ 67. I shall therefore observe a few Things, viz. 1. That the Blood by the new Chyle is continually supplied with *saline, pinguedinous, oleagenous, and earthy* Particles; and with many other Sorts of Particles,

ticles, whose Quality we know not: 2. That considerable Quantities of a watery Fluid (which is a great Part of the new Chyle) are daily convey'd into the Blood: 3. That Particles of the Solids; that is, of the sanguine, and lymphatic Vessels, &c. are daily rubbed or washed off by, and mixed with the Current of those Fluids, which are continually passing thro' them. 4. That many natural Particles of the animal Fluids are daily decaying; that is, declining from that Figuration, and Cohesion, which are necessary for the Uses of Life, and thus become superfluous.

§ 68. From these Particulars, § 67. it appears, that the Urines of Persons may consist of *saline, pinguedinous, oleagenous, terrene*, and many other Sorts of superfluous, and excrementitious Particles mixed with a watery Fluid, separated from the Blood by the excretory *Tabuli* of the Kidnies; which different Sorts of Particles give those different Colours, and other Appearances, which are observed in the Urines of People.

§ 69. The URINE of Persons in Health, that live temperately, is *clear*, and of an *amber*, or *citrine* Colour, or of the Colour

of *Canary-Wine*; sometimes having a Cloud hanging in it, and extending almost from the Top to the Bottom of it; and in our Climate amounting, in the Space of twenty-four Hours, at least, to half the Quantity of the Aliment taken into the Stomach in the same Space of Time. I assign at least half the Quantity of what is taken into the Stomach, as the common Proportion of this Evacuation in Time of Health; because Dr. *Keil*, by statical Experiments found it to be so in our Country; whose Computation therefore should be allowed as the truest Description of the Quantities of the animal Excretions from the Bodies of our Countrymen: And that the Account, I have given of the Colour, and Quality of the Urine of Persons in Health, is true, will be manifest to those that shall frequently observe the Urines, which are made in Time of Health.

§ 70. From what has been noted, we may easily understand how VARIATIONS from the healthy Standard may happen in the Urines of People; particularly,

1. That if any Cause hinders the excreting of *saline, terrene*, and other superfluous and excrementitious Particles thro' the Kidnies,

Kidnies, the *Urine* must be *thin*, and *colourless*, and void both of Smell and Taste, and fair like common Water.

2. That if *saline*, *terrene*, and other *superfluous* and *excrementitious* Particles are excerned by the Kidnies in a greater Quantity, than in Time of Health, the URINE must be proportionally more coloured.

3. That if, by any violent Attrition, the red Globules of the Blood should be broken, and come off with the Urine, they must give a Colour to it according to the Size of the Parts of the comminuted Globules, and in Proportion to that Quantity of them, which is excreted with the Urine.

§ 71. *Corollary* 1. Therefore as the red Globules, when but a little broken, loose but little of their natural Colour; so if thro' a Laxity of the excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies, the comminuted Globules pass thro' them; or if, by Means of a *corroding Quality* of the Blood, the Coats of the capillary sanguine Vessels are eaten thro', and the Globules fall into the *Pelvis* of the Kidnies, and thro' the Ureters into the Bladder, they may make what we call a *Bloody U-*

rine; which in Appearance looks more or less black, according as the Quantity of the excreted Globules is more or less.

Corollary 2. As the Globules of Blood, if they are more broken, become *less dark*, and *more red*; so when such come off from the Kidnies with the Urine, they render it high colour'd, in Proportion to the Quantity of this Sort of Particles mixed with it.

Corollary 3. If the red Globules are yet more broken, they may become of an *Orange Colour*, and accordingly vary the Colour of the Urine; and a much greater Variety of *Colours*, than these I have mentioned, may be produced in Urines, according to the greater Variety of Degrees of Comminution, which the red Globules are capable of; and the greater Variety of the Quantities of such comminuted Globules, which may happen to be excreted with the Urine.

§ 72. 4. That if Particles of *Bile* happen to be mixed with the Blood, in a greater Quantity than in Time of Health, and excreted with the Urine, they make it to appear as if it was tingured with *Saffron*, more or less,

less, according as the Quantity of this Sort of Particles excreted with the Urine is more, or less. This I call a *bilious Urine*, which commonly results from Obstructions of the Liver, preventing the Secretion of the *Bile* from the Blood; and consequently the natural Course of it into the *Duodenum*.

§ 73. I shall now proceed to consider the principal Sorts of **FEERILE URINES** as to their *Causes*, *Significations*, and those *curative Indications* to which they lead our Thoughts.

§ 74. That **URINE** in Fevers, which exceeds its natural Proportion, or is more in Quantity (in Proportion to the Liquids taken in) than in Time of Health, shews either that there is a *Laxity* of the excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies, or a Diminution of the Discharges by insensible Perspiration, or that there is not a due Mixture of the serous with the globular Parts of the Blood. The curative Indication therefore requires the Use of those Medicines, which strengthen the Solids, and attenuate the Blood; and thus promote a due Mixture of the constituent Parts of the animal Fluids, and

prevent that Thickness of them, and those Obstructions and that Acrimony, which naturally follow the Excess of this Evacuation.

§ 75. That URINE, which in Fevers is *less* in Quantity, (in Proportion to the Quantity of Liquids drank) than in Time of Health, shews either 1. That the renal excretory *Tubuli* are obstructed by viscid Humours; or 2. That they are under a spasmodic Contraction; or 3. That the Discharge by *insensible Perspiration* is proportionally increased beyond its natural Standard; or 4. That the Patient has had Evacuations by *Sweating*, or *Spitting*; for this Symptom commonly results from one, or other of these Causes. If it results from the *first Cause* assign'd, it foreshews, that there will be too great an Increase of the Quantity of Fluids in the Body, for Want of this Evacuation, and that the Effects naturally consequent to such an Increase of the Fluids are to be feared. In this Case the Use of *Diuretics*, mixed with such *Dissolvents* as may destroy the *Viscid*ity of the Humours, is indicated. If it be occasioned by the *second Cause*, it may often be known to be so, by some visible
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Symptoms of other nervous Disorders afflicting the Patient; and in this Case *nervous Medicines* mixed with *Diuretics*, are the proper Remedies. If this Symptom is the Effect of the *third Cause*, suitable *simple Diuretics* may be sufficient to remove it: And if it be the Consequence of the *last Cause* assign'd, the Use of *diuretic Attenuants* will be very proper.

§ 76. PALE URINE is that which is less coloured than in the Time of Health; and the Paleness of Urine admits of a great Variety of Degrees, till it comes to look like pure Water. Here let me observe, that the Urine in Fevers, which is *thin* and *pale*, looking like fair Water, and is without Colour, Taste, or Smell, signifies that the *saline, terrene, febrific*, and other *superfluous* and *excrementitious* Particles, which should come away thro' the Kidnies, do remain in the Blood. The Cause of which seems to be either 1. Such a spasmodic Constriction of the excretory renal *Tubuli* as lessens the Diameter of their Cavities to that Degree, that only the aqueous Particles of the Blood can pass thro' them. When this is the Case, there are other Symptoms, which discover

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a Distemperature of the Nerves; and then we may reasonably apprehend, that there may be at the same Time a Constriction of other excretory Vessels. In this Case those Remedies must be advised, which may remove the Disorders of the Nerves, and the Constriction of the excretory *Tubuli*. Or 2. The Cause of this Symptom may be a too great *Thickness* of the Blood, and such an unusual Blending, and Cohering of the saline, oleagenous, terrene, and other Particles with the red Globules, or with one another, that they cannot enter the excretory Ducts of the Kidnies, tho' they are capable of passing thro' the Extremities of the capillary sanguine Arteries into the capillary sanguine Veins, whose Orifices are larger than those of the excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies. When this is the Case, it may be known by other concomitant Symptoms discovering such a State of the Blood; and then the curative Indication obliges us to prescribe those *Dissolvents*, and *Attenuants*, which may render the Blood duly thin, and promote the wanted Excretion. Or 3. The pale Urine may be occasioned partly by a Constriction of the excretory renal *Tubuli*,
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and partly by the Spissitude of the Blood: For the Thickness of the Blood may distend the capillary sanguine Arteries; and their Distention may produce a Compression; or Constriction of the adjacent excretory Vessels; as well as a spasmodic Cause.

§ 77. *Corollary.* Therefore, when in Persons under Fevers, we meet with a *pale Urine*, we may conclude 1. That there is a spasmodic Constriction of the Vessels; if other Symptoms, that the Nerves are diseased, do appear; and there are no Symptoms that the Blood is viscid, or too thick. This seems to be the Case, when this Urine happens in Persons under putrid Fevers, and whose Blood abounds with acrid, stimulating Particles. 2. That there is too great a Thickness or Viscidity of the Blood, if there are no other Symptoms that the Nerves are constricted. This seems often to be the Case, when a *pale Urine* occurs in Fevers resulting from inspissating Causes, as do all ardent, and inflammatory Fevers.

§ 78. Let me further observe, that as violent Pains of the Head, Inflammations of the Brain, *Deliria*, Phrenzies, &c. do commonly follow such an Urine in Fevers resulting from inspissating Causes (unless prevented

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ed by proper Remedies) so we are induced to think that the forementioned Particles, § 68. (not excreted from, but remaining in the Blood) may render the Circulation of it slow, and difficult thro' the capillary Vessels of the Brain, distend their Sides, and sometimes force Blood into the lymphatic Vessels; and in this Manner produce the terrible Symptoms mentioned. It must here be noted, that if this *pale* and *thin* Urine happens in the Beginning of Fevers, it shews a great deal of Danger; and if it continues, it shews the Danger to be greater; but it is still a more threatening Sign, if about the Height of the Disease, the Urine from a *reddish* or *high Colour*, gradually changes to be *thin* and *pale*; and refrigerating Dissolvents appear absolutely necessary on such Occasions.

§ 79. That URINE in Fevers, which is *clear* and *high coloured* like brown Beer, and drops no Sediments, tho' it stands in a cold Place a sufficient Time for dropping one, shall in the next Place be considered; and for the right Understanding this Symptom, it must be observed, that in Fevers attended with a strong, and quick Pulse, and great Heat, the following Effects may be

1. A great Attrition of the Parts both of the Fluids and Solids; for the stronger Action of the Heart impells the Blood with greater Force into the Arteries, and the Parts of the Blood strike with greater Force against the Sides of those sanguine Vessels; and in like Manner the stronger, and quicker Contractions of the sanguine Arteries impell the Parts of the Blood, as they glide along their Sides, with greater Force towards their Axis.

2. A Breaking, Dividing, and Subdividing many of the component globular Parts of the Blood till they become acrid, in Consequence of the great Attrition. (*Vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers, § 338, 339*) Dr. Boerhaave's Experiments upon Quicksilver prove, that meer Friction, if sufficiently continued, can make globular Particles to become acrid. Here I beg Leave to mention his two first Corollaries from his first Experiment, viz. *Argentum vivum, insipidissimum ex se, solo quassatu fit saporis metallici aenei.* 2. *De mitissimo fit acre, penetrabile.* Vid. *Philosoph. Transactions, N° 430. p. 150.*

3. By

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3. By Means of that Attrition, which attends the augmented Motion of the Blood, many Particles of the Vessels may be rubbed off, and come away with the Urine, as well as many broken Parts of the red Globules, and as well as saline, terrene, and other Particles.

4. A more intimate Mixture, Union, and Cohesion of the saline, oleagenous, terrene, and other Particles with the aqueous Parts of the Blood, may be an Effect of the augmented Motion of it.

5. The Inspissation of the greater Part of the animal Fluids may be increased by Means of the Excess of the febrile Heat, while at the same Time other Parts of them are breaking and dividing by Means of the greater Attrition. (*Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 350, 351.

§ 80. From § 79. N^o 1, 2, 3. we may easily understand, that the Consistence and Colour of the Urine, § 79. under our present Consideration, result from the Abundance of saline, terrene, and other Particles mixed with the Water excreted by the Kidnies.

§ 81. From

§ 81. From § 79. N^o 4. we may readily apprehend, that the Reason why this Sort of Urine drops no Sediment, is because those Particles are too closely united, and cohere too strongly with the aqueous Parts of the Urine; and therefore cannot run together, and form Corpuscles of a greater Gravity than that of the Water of the Urine.

§ 82. This Sort of Urine, § 79. therefore discovers to us 1. That there is a vastly greater Quantity of *saline, terrene, febrific*, and other superfluous, and excrementitious Particles mixed with the Blood, than is consistent with Health, and an easy Circulation of them thro' the capillary Vessels. 2. That there is so firm an Union of the *saline, terrene, and febrific* Particles, with the red Globules, or with one another, as that there cannot be an Evacuation of them, sufficient to secure the Recovery of the Patient, till that Union and Cohesion be destroy'd, the Blood reduced to its natural Thinness, and those morbid, and excrementitious Particles become minute enough to pass off thro' the excretory Ducts. When all this is accomplished, it will be discovered

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vered by the falling of a *large, light, whitish, or reddish White, and equal Sediment* to the Bottom of the Urine; and as the animal Fluids become more thin and more free from the *febrific, and excrementitious Particles* upon the sufficient Comminution, and Excretion of them, so the Urine becomes less and less charged with them; the high Colour of it gradually abates, and its natural Colour, with Health, gradually returns.

§ 83. From what has been observed, § 79. it is evident, that when this Sort of Urine, § 79. occurs, we may conclude, that an happy Period of the Distemper is not yet to be expected; but that the Recovery of the Patient remains doubtful; and that the Use of such dissolving Medicines as may effectually reduce the Blood to its natural Thinness, and *comminute* the excrementitious, and febrific Particles, and render their Passage easy thro' the excretory Ducts, is very needful.

§ 84. That URINE in Fevers, which is highly *Flame-coloured, and thin, without Sediment*, seems to proceed from the same Causes, which produced the last-mentioned Urine,

Urine, § 79. only with this Difference, *viz.* That the Causes in this Case are more strong and violent ; and consequently, that the Signification of this Symptom is much more threatening ; and the Use of proper *Dissolvents* and *Atenuants* more necessary.

§ 85. That URINE in Fevers, which is *clear*, when first made, and when cold becomes *muddy*, so that one cannot see thro' it, and remains in this State, dropping no *Sediment*, seems to be the Effect of an imperfect, or deficient *Comminution* and *Attenuation* of the Humours. For as in this Urine the solid Particles recede in some Measure from their close Union with the aqueous Particles, and form numberless *Nubiculæ* ; (which give that *muddy* Appearance, rendering the Urine *opaque*) so it discovers to us, that there has been a *Comminution*, in some Measure, of the *saline, terrene, febrific*, and other excrementitious Particles, that were mixed with the animal Fluids ; which is the Reason of their forming such a Multitude of *Nubiculæ* ; and that the solid Particles excreted with this Urine do not sink to the Bottom of it, and make a *Sediment* there, seems to be, because the

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Comminution of them was not greater; for if those Particles had been sufficiently comminuted, and their Cohesion with the animal Fluids sufficiently destroy'd, they would run together, and form Corpuscles heavy enough to sink unto the Bottom.

§ 86. This Sort of Urine, § 85. allows us some Ground to hope for the Patient's Recovery, if his other Symptoms are favourable. And let me observe, that when there is sufficient Strength in the Patient, an Urine, that will drop a good Sediment, will in a little Time follow this Symptom: But if the vital Strength is very much spent, if there is a great Weakness in the animal Operations, and other Symptoms are threatening, we have great Reason to fear the Event of the Distemper. From what has been noted, we may easily perceive, that proper *Dissolvents* and *Attenuants* are needful to promote the Recovery of the Patient.

§ 87. That URINE, which in Fevers comes off *thick*, and *muddy*, like *Horse-Piss*, and remains so without dropping any Sediment, I shall in the next place consider; and as to this Symptom, I would observe,
1. That the great Quantity of solid Particles
excreted

excreted by the Kidnies, and which give it that muddy Appearance, discovers to us, that there has been a very great Attrition both of the Fluids, and their Vessels. 2. That the Reason, why no Sediment drops in this Urine, is because that the Union that was between the solid Particles excreted, and the aqueous Parts of the Urine is not sufficiently destroyed; and partly because those solid Particles, altho' to our Eye they seem exceeding many, and near to each other, yet in Reality are not near enough to exert their attractive Force; and consequently cannot form Corpuscles heavy enough to sink to the Bottom of the Urine. I apprehend, that in Urines which drop a good Sediment, there is a much greater Quantity of solid Particles, and inconceivably more minute; which may be the Reason both why they do not render the Urine muddy and opaque; and why, being nearer together than in *muddy Urines*, they exert their natural attractive Force, and unite, and cohere, and form Corpuscles of a Gravity sufficient to sink them to the Bottom, and make the Appearance of a copious Sediment.

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§ 88. From what has been noted, § 87. we may easily understand, that this Sort of Urine shews, that the Quantity of morbid Humours in the Patient is very great ; and that the *Attenuation* of them has not, as yet, been carried on sufficiently to secure his Recovery ; and therefore that the Issue of the Distemper remains uncertain ; and that Remedies to reduce the animal Fluids to their natural Thinness, and promote the further Comminution of morbid Particles, and abate the *Impetus* of the Blood, are very needful : But tho' this Symptom shews the Patient to be in a great deal of Danger, yet it doth not forbid all Hope of his Recovery ; because it argues, that some Progress is made in that *Attenuation* of the morbid Humours, which is necessary to regain lost Health.

§ 89. That URINE in Fevers, which hath *Nubeculae*, or Clouds, after it hath stood a sufficient Time, for the subsiding of Particles specifically heavier than the Water of it, obtains this Appearance by the solid Particles diffused in it, attracting each other uniting, cohering, and forming Corpuscles somewhat heavier than the lighter Parts of Water ;

Water; and which, according to their lesser or greater Gravity, appear nearer the Surface of the Urine, or about the Middle, or towards the Bottom of it; and which *Clouds* are greater or lesser, as the Number of those Corpuscles is greater, or lesser.

§ 90. This Symptom shews, that an happy Progress is making in the *Attenuation* of the morbid Humours. These Clouds are often seen in the Urine of the Patient before it drops that good Sediment, which tells us his Recovery is at hand; and it has frequently been observed, that the nearer the Cloud approaches to the Bottom, so much the sooner we may expect that Sediment, which signifies that the Fever is happily coming to an End. But if the Appearance of this Symptom becomes interrupted, so that there is sometimes a *Nubecula* in the Urine, and sometimes none, we may infer, that there have happen'd Impediments to the Thinning of the Fluids, and Attenuation of the morbid Humours; and that there is Reason to apprehend that the Disease may be prolonged; and from this Circumstance we may deduce the Importance

of Diligence in the Use of suitable *Dissolvents* and *Attenuants*.

§ 91. That *high colour'd URINE* in *intermitting Fevers*, which drops a large *reddish white Sediment*, and usually is made about the Conclusion of the febrile Paroxysm, is in Part a critical Evacuation of the excrementitious, superfluous, and *febrific Particles*: I say in Part an Evacuation of them, because usually in regular intermitting Fevers, there happens about the same Time critical Discharges by *Sweat*; or if not by *Sweat*, yet by *insensible Perspiration*. And here I would observe a few Things, 1. That the *high Colour* of the Urine proceeds from the Quantity of the *febrific, saline, terrene*, and other superfluous and excrementitious Particles comminuted, and then excreted with the Water of the Urine. 2. That the *Largeness* of the Sediment results from the great Quantity of solid Particles excreted by the Kidnies; which do attract each other, unite, cohere, and form Corpuscles of a *greater Gravity* than that of the Water of the Urine. The Consideration of which may convince us of the Importance of prescribing proper *Dissolvents*, and *Attenuants* for

for the recovering our Patients from such Fevers. 3. That the reddish white Colour of this Sediment arises from the Quality of the subsiding Particles ; Part of which were component Globules of the Blood broken and comminuted by the Attrition of the Fluids during the febrile Paroxysm, and Part of which may be Particles broken off from the Sides of the Vessels by the Impulses of the febrile Blood. This Symptom shews, that there has been an happy Attenuation of the animal Fluids, and Comminution of Particles, that ought to be excreted.

§ 92. That URINE in Fevers, which comes away *clear* and *moderately high coloured*, and soon drops a *large, equal, white* and *light Sediment*, commonly signifies that the Blood is coming to its natural Thinness, and other Qualities, by a Dissolution of the morbid Cohesions of its Parts, and a Comminution of Particles *too bulky* for an easy Circulation, and Excretion ; and consequently shews, that the Recovery of the Patient is very near. This Observation is confirm'd by numberless Facts daily occurring ; such an Urine commonly preceding the happy Period of Fevers.

§ 93. It may help us to understand divers *Phænomena* of other Urines, if we consider what Causes concur to the Production of this, § 92. And here a close Enquiry may lead us to apprehend the following Particulars. 1. That the *Sediment* in this Urine proceeds from the Excretion of such solid Particles with the Water of it, as are, either in themselves, or by running together, cohering, and forming larger Particles, *specifically heavier* than that Fluid. 2. That the Reason why those solid Particles were not sooner excreted, seems to be, because they were not sooner comminuted sufficiently to pass thro' the excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies; for if they were sooner made minute enough for this Evacuation, and there was no *Constriction* of the Vessels, no Reason then could be assign'd, why this good Sort of Urine did not sooner appear. 3. That the *white Colour* of the Sediment proceeds from the Minuteness of those solid Particles, which compose it. For Rosin, green Glass, and many other Bodies beaten into a fine Powder look *white*; the Reason of which I take to be this, *viz.* That the more minute, and inchorent the Particles of
some

some Bodies are, the more they reflect the Rays of Light; and hence it seems reasonable to think, that the whiter the Sediment of the Urine is, the greater has been the Comminution of the Particles excreted.

4. That the *Largeness* of the Sediment is occasioned by the Largeness of the Quantity of the solid Particles sufficiently comminuted, and excreted. 5. That the *Equality* of the Surface of the Sediment results from a pretty near Equality of the *Gravity* of the subsiding Particles. And 6. That the *Lightness* of it arises from the Parts of it having a lesser Degree of Gravity, than the Parts of a Sediment, which lie closer together.

§ 94. That URINE in Fevers, which is *frothy*, or has *Bubbles* rising, swimming, and abiding long in its Surface, discovers to us, that there is an intimate Mixture of *oleagenous*, or *pinguedinous* Particles with the *saline* Particles of the animal Fluids, and a strong Cohesion of them with the aqueous Parts of the Urine, and serous Parts of the Blood; because this Symptom is the Effect of such a Mixture and Cohesion; from which results in the Urine a very saponaceous Quality.

§ 95. The

§ 95. The *Bubbles*, or *Froth* in this Kind of Urine, § 94. seem to be produced in the following Manner, *viz.* That the Motion, which happens in making Water, or by shaking the Urinal, expells Particles of *Air*, from some of the Interstices of the Urine, which Particles of Air being dislodged, and rarefied, cannot, upon the Account of their *Levity*, but ascend to the Surface of the Urine; and as there is too strong a Cohesion between the aqueous Parts of the Urine, and the solid Particles mixed with it, so the ascending Particles of Air do thrust before them, or lift up a proportional Number of the Globules of Urine, which for a while inclose them, and form those Appearances we call *Bubbles*, or *Froth*. This Symptom shews, that the Patient is in a great deal of Danger from his Disease, as it discovers a close Union between those Particles of the animal Fluids, which should in a Manner be incoherent; and therefore it argues a Difficulty in dissolving the morbid Cohesions, and attenuating the Blood; and indicates the Necessity of giving suitable *dissolving*, and *attenuating* Medicines.

§ 96. That

§ 96. That URINE, which in Fevers is *coloured*, but *insipid*, signifies, that the Strength of the Patient is worn out, and his Death very near ; because it is for Want of Strength in the animal Organs, to comminute Particles *too bulky*, and to attenuate the animal Fluids, and morbid Humours, that those urinous Salts, and other Particles, which would give a Scent to the Urine, are not excreted with it.

§ 97. That URINE in Fevers, which is *full coloured*, *much in Quantity*, looks *fat*, or *oily*, and is attended with Dejection of Spirits, and the Loss of Flesh, and of Strength, may be called *Colliquative*. It proceeds from dissolvent Causes, and a breaking of the Texture of the animal Fluids, a too great Comminution of their component Particles, and a too loose Cohesion of the Parts of the Solids ; many of which are separated from the rest by the *febrific dissolvent Particles*, and mixed with the Blood, and run off with the Urine. This Symptom evidently shews the Patient to be in a great deal of Danger ; and indicates, that the Use of those Medicines, which may alter the Figuration of the acrid Particles,
and

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and fit them to pass thro' the excretory Ducts; and which may also strengthen the Solids by increasing the Cohesion of their Parts, and repair the Waste of them, is necessary.

§ 98. That URINE in Fevers, which is *bloody*, and drops a *grumous Sediment*, like cold Blood, separated from its *Serum*, proceeds either, 1. From a violent *Ebullition*, or *Rarefaction* of the Blood, bursting the Extremities of the capillary sanguine Vessels in the Kidnies: Or, 2. Which is abundantly more frequent, from an *acid Quality* of the *Blood corroding* the Coats of those Vessels. This is a very threatening Symptom; and when it proceeds from the first Cause, those refrigerating Medicines, which may remove the febrile Motion, and Heat of the Blood should be prescribed; such as *Sal Nitri*, *Sal Prunellæ*, *Spiritus Vitrioli*, &c. But when it results from acid Particles dissolving the Fluids, and corroding the Vessels, then those Ingredients, which may destroy the acid Quality, alter the Figure of the dissolvent Particles, and give a firmer Cohesion to the component Parts both of the Fluids, and Solids; such

such as *Bolus Armenia*, *Terra Japonica*, *Flores Sulphuris*, *Myrrha*, *Radix Tormentilla*, *Coccinella*, &c. may properly be mixed with nitrous Salts, to make suitable Remedies for recovering the Patient.

§ 99. That URINE in Fevers, which is of a *sad* or *dark red Colour*, and remains *clear* without dropping any Sediment, shall in the next Place be examined. And as to this Sort of Urine, two Things must be enquired after, *viz.* 1. What may be the Cause of its Consistence, and Colour. 2. What may be the Reason, that it drops no Sediment.

1. As to the first Enquiry, a little Consideration will lead us to think, that the Consistence, and Colour of this Urine do proceed from great Quantities of the component Parts of the Blood broken, and greatly comminuted; and, it may be, of Particles rubbed off from the Sides of the sanguine Arteries, and excreted by the Kidnies with the Water of the Urine. But here arises another Question, *viz.* Whence is it that there is so large an Excretion of such Particles by the Kidnies? In Answer to this Query, I must observe, that it is occasioned

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sioned either, 1. By a *violent Attrition* of the Fluids, and Solids, consequent to stronger, and quicker Contractions of the Heart, and Arteries: When this is the Case, it may be known by the great Strength and Quickness of the Pulse, and excessive Heat of the Body; and indicates the Necessity of prescribing refrigerating Dissolvents, which may prevent the further Inspissation of the *Blood* by the Excess of Heat, and may reduce it to its natural Thinness. Or, 2. It may be produced by *dissolvent Causes*; and we may judge it to be so, when we find the Pulse of the Patient making this Kind of Water, like that of a Person in Health, and that the Heat of his Body is not increased beyond its healthful Standard. The curative Indications are the same as in Fevers from dissolvent Causes; because this Symptom shews the Patient's Fever to be of that Tribe.

2. The second Enquiry is, What may be the Reason why this Urine drops no Sediment, or Cloud? and the Reason hereof seems very plainly to be this, *viz.* That there is so strong an Union, and Cohesion of the saline, terrene, febrific, and other
 Particles

Particles excreted by the Kidnies, with the aqueous Parts of the Urine, that they cannot run together, and form Corpuscles heavy enough to sink to the Bottom of it : And this gives us Reason to apprehend, that there is likewise such a firm, and close Union between the animal Fluids, and the morbid Humours, that are not excreted, as is inconsistent with the Recovery of Health ; unless it be dissolved by suitable Remedies. This Symptom therefore shews the Patient to be in a great deal of Danger ; and indicates the Necessity of prescribing such Dissolvents, and Attenuants, as may destroy that Union. The Medicines for this Purpose, in my Opinion, should be compounded of suitable warm Ingredients mixed with a due Proportion of refrigerating Salts.

§ 100. That URINE, which in Fevers comes away of a *black Colour*, and afterwards drops a *black Sediment*, seems to result from *dissolvent Causes*, that is, acrid, or corrosive Humours, which break the Texture of the Blood, relax the Vessels, and make many Particles of them to separate and mix with the animal Fluids, and afterwards to come off with the Urine, thro' the

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the relaxed excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies. This Symptom shews us, that the Force of the febrific Cause is very great, and that neither the *Fluids*, nor *Solids* are able to withstand its Operation, and allows us but little Ground to expect the Recovery of the Patient. Those Things which tend to alter a corrosive dissolvent Quality, to straiten the Vessels, and to preserve both the Fluids and Solids from Putrefaction, very manifestly are the proper Remedies in so deplorable a Case; such as are mentioned § 49. N^o 2.

§ 101. That URINE in Fevers, which *stinketh* like the Scent of a dead Carcass; and which therefore may be called a *cada-verous Urine*, results from dissolvent Causes producing *Putrefaction* of the Fluids, or Solids, or both; similar to that, which always follows Death; which if it be not stopped, and removed, will soon destroy the vital Strength, render the animal Organs unable to act; and so put a speedy Period to the Life of the Sick. This Symptom, even in the lowest Degree of it, shews the Patient to be in the extreamest Danger, and that his Recovery is Matter of the greatest

greatest Difficulty ; but the stronger the cadaverous Scent of the Urine is, the nearer, and more certain is the Approach of Death. The curative Indication here, is the same with that of the last Symptom, § 100.

§ 102. That URINE, which, in some Fevers, appears the *same as in Time of Health*, shews that there is an Excretion by the Kidnies of natural excrementitious Particles, *viz. saline, terrene, &c.* but no beneficial Evacuation of the *febrific Particles*, which would make a Variation from the healthy Colour, in the Appearance of the Urine, if they came off with it. This Symptom discovers to us, that the morbid Humours remain intimately, and firmly blended with the Blood ; and consequently shews, that we have abundantly more Reason to fear the Patient's Death, than to expect his Recovery ; and that the Use of suitable *Alteratives* and *Attenuants* is absolutely necessary. This Sort of Urine is often made by Persons under some Kinds of *putrid Fevers*.

§ 103. Thus I have considered the most remarkable *Phænomena* of FEBRILE URINES, as to their *Causes*, and *Significations*,
G

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tions, and those curative Indications we should deduce from them; and what has been observed is a further Confirmation of those Principles of medical Practice, which I have recommended in my Book intituled, Rational Methods of Curing Fevers.



CHAP.

C H A P. VI.

*Containing an Account of the Causes,
and Significations of the different
Symptoms of the Excretion by
STOOL, and of the curative In-
dications deducible from them.*

§ 104. VI. **T**HE next Class of Symptoms, I shall treat of, comprehends those which relate to the INTESTINAL EXCRETION: But in order to form just Ideas of the several Variations, which frequently happen in its Quantity and Quality, it is highly requisite we should have a right Notion of it in Time of Health.

§ 105. Some Things therefore relating to this Excretion in Time of Health, must be remarked; particularly, 1. That the natural Proportion of the Quantity of this Evacuation, is about the eighteenth Part of the Whole that is excreted from the Body, or as 1 to 18. or 4 to 72. For, according to Dr. Keil, the mean Quantity excreted by

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Stool is four Ounces: The Total of Meats, and Drinks, supposed to be taken in one Day is four Pounds and an half, which at sixteen Ounces to the Pound, do make seventy-two Ounces; and in the most perfect Health of adult Persons, the Quantity excreted is equal to the Quantity taken in.

2. That the Colour of this Excrement, even in Time of Health, is different in different Bodies, according to their different Constitutions, and Ages; and likewise different in the same Bodies, according to the different Sorts of Food they take; for they that eat plentifully of *Spinnage*, or *green Savoy*s, &c. shall have their Stools of a greenish Colour, the next Day, or the next but one. Drinking daily of *Chocolate* shall make the Stools of a much *deeper Brown*, than otherwise they would be; as *Chalybeats* do make these Excrements *black*; but the usual natural healthy Colour is *Brown*, sometimes lighter, sometimes deeper; and the Consistence of the *Stool* should be so solid as to be figured by the *Rectum*; and, as to its Scent, not very fetid.

3. That a certain Degree of Moisture, in these Excrements,

ments, is necessary to their passing easily thro' the *Rectum*.

§ 106. Having thus mentioned the *Quantity*, and most obvious *Qualities* of this Excretion in Time of Health, I shall consider how Variations from its healthful Standard may happen, and what they indicate. Let me then observe the following Particulars, *viz.*

N^o 1. That if a greater Quantity of the liquid Part of what is received into the Stomach, be carried thro' the *Lacteals*, and *Vasa inhalantia* into the Blood, than in Time of Health, the *Fæces alvine* must become drier, and harder, than in Time of Health, and be seldomer evacuated.

N^o 2. That if the insensible Perspiration, or Excretion thro' the external *Superficies* of the Body, be greater, in Proportion to the Liquids taken in, than in Time of Health, the Excretion by the intestinal Glandules may be proportionally less; because the increased Flux of Fluid to the external *Superficies* makes a Sort of Revulsion from the capillary Vessels situated in the internal *Superficies* of the Intestines; and so diminishes the Quantity of Humours, that usually pas-

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fed thro' the intestinal Glandules for Excretion by the *Anus*.

N^o 3. That if the Excretion by insensible Perspiration, does by any Cause become less than it ought to be, and neither the Quantity of *Urine*, nor Weight of the Body be increased, there must be a greater Discharge of excrementitious Humours thro' the intestinal Glandules into the intestinal Tube, than in Time of Health; and the *Stools* consequently must become *thinner*, and *larger*, in Proportion to the greater Quantity of Humours evacuated this Way.

N^o 4. That if any very *acid Quality* in the Chyle separate that natural *Mucus* from the *interior Superficies* of the Intestines, which should defend it; or if a thin acid Humour from the numberless excretory Ducts, should wash off that *Mucus*, it must pass along with the *Excrements*, and render the *Stools Mucous*.

N^o 5. That if any violent *Ebullition*, or Rarefaction of the Blood should burst the capillary sanguine Vessels, situated in the Membranes of the Intestines; or any *corrosive* Particles in the Blood should eat thro' those Vessels, and thereby Blood should be discharged

discharged thro' the Cavity of the Intestines, the *Stools* must become *bloody*, in Proportion to the Quantity of Blood extravasated, and this Way evacuated. *Vid. my Treatise of the Small-Pox: Part 2. § 654, 655.*

Nº 6. That if the *Lacteal Vessels* are, by any viscid *Humours*, or by a Constriction of their Nerves, or by any other Cause become so obstructed, that the Chyle cannot pass thro' them, the *Chyle* must glide down the Intestines, and be evacuated *per Anum*, and render the *Stools chylous*.

Nº 7. That if there should be a *Putrefaction* either of the Fluid, or Solid Parts of the Body, and the putrified Humours should be discharged into the Cavity of the Intestines, and come away *per Anum*, they must make the *Stools putrid*, and give them a *cadaverous Scent*.

Nº 8. That if there be a *Laxity* of the intestinal Fibres, and the Diameter of the secretory, and excretory *Tubuli*, sitated in the Membranes of the Intestines should be enlarged, a greater Quantity of lymphatic Humours must pass into the Cavity of the Intestines, and occasion *watery Stools* in Proportion to the Quantity of the lymphatic

tic Fluid excreted this Way ; and thus make a *lymphatic Looseness* : And various other Sorts of Loosenesses may happen, according to the various other Sorts of Matter, which may be evacuated from the Intestines ; by Means of different Qualities in the Chyle, bilous, and pancreatic Fluids, and the different Effects of their Mixture with the Chyle.

§ 107. From what has been observed, § 106. we may easily apprehend the Reasonableness of the following Conclusions. *E. G.*

Corollary 1. That when in Fevers the Excrements are retained long in the Body, (the Patient not going to *Stool* for several Days) we may infer, that they are *dry* and *hard* ; and consequently, that the liquid Part of what has been taken into the Stomach, has passed thro' the *Lacteals*, and *Vasa imbalantia* into the Blood, (*vid.* § 106. N^o 1.) which may be occasioned either 1. By the febrile Heat, and quicker Motion of the Blood thro' the sanguine Vessels ; or 2. By an augmented Discharge of excrementitious Humours thro' the external *Superficies* of the Body ; or by the Kidnies. *Vid.* § 106. N^o 1, 2. This Symptom therefore directs us
to

to advise the plentiful Use of proper *Diluents*, and to prescribe those Medicines, which may attenuate the animal Fluids, and moderate their febrile Heat, and render their Motion thro' the Vessels, more free, easy and sedate. In *eruptive*, and other *Fevers*, in which the *febrific Particles* do chiefly pass off thro' the perspiratory Ducts, or urinary Passages, this Symptom many times is attended with no Inconvenience, as I have often observed: But if the Head is any way ill affected, it will be necessary by proper *Glysters* to bring away the hardened Excrements; and also to give such things by the Mouth, as may lubricate the Intestines.

Corol. 2. When the *STOOLS* are *frequent, thin, and watery*, we may infer 1. That the perspiratory Ducts are obstructed; (*vid. § 106. N^o 3.*) that is, the Humours, which should pass thro' them are not capable of doing so, by Reason that the Particles of them are either *too bulky*, or else do *viscidly* cohere together; on which Accounts the Use of *dissolving* and *attenuating* Medicines becomes necessary. 2. That there is a *Laxity* of the intestinal Fibres; (*vid. § 106. N^o 8.*) and that such Medicines should be advised,

as

as may reduce the intestinal Fibres to their natural State, lessening their too great Humidity by augmenting the insensible Perspiration.

Corol. 3. When in Fevers the Stools are *mucous*, we may conclude, that there is a very *acrid Quality* either in the Chyle, or in those Fluids secreted from the Blood, and conveyed into the Intestines; (§ 106. N^o 4.) and that therefore it is of great Importance to prescribe those Remedies which may destroy such an acrid Quality.

Corol. 4. When, in Fevers, the Stools are *bloody*, we must apprehend, that there is either a violent *Ebullition*, or Rarefaction of the Blood; (*vid.* § 106. N^o 5.) or a *corroding Quality* in it. The former Cause may be known by the great Heat of the Patient's Flesh, and by the *Fullness*, and *Quickness* of his Pulse; and indicates the Use of *nitrous*, and *acid Attenuants* to abate the febrile Heat and Ebullition. The latter Cause may be concluded to exist, when the Heat of the Body is temperate, and the Pulse is quick, and weak; and in this Case suitable *Alteratives* are extremely needful. *Vid.* my *Treatise*

Treatise of the Small-Pox. Part 2. § 629, 630, 654, 655. also § 98. foregoing.

Corol. 5. When, in Fevers, the STOOLS are *chylous*, we may infer, that the *Lacteal Vessels* are *obstructed*; (*vid.* § 106. N^o 6.) and that *deobstruent* Medicines are the proper and needful Remedies. *Vid.* my *Treatise of the Small-Pox.* Part 2. § 633, 657.

Corol. 6. When, in Fevers, the STOOLS are *putrid*, and have a *cadaverous Scent*, we may conclude, that there is a *Putrefaction* in the animal Fluids, or Solids, or both; (*vid.* § 106. N^o 7) and that Death is at the Door; and that if any Medicines can be of Service to the Patient in this desperate Case, they must be such as may alter the Quality of the putrefying Particles, and so stop the Progress of the Putrefaction, and reduce the Fluids, and Solids to their natural State.

Corol. 7. When, in Fevers, the STOOLS are *frequent*, and *loose*, but neither *Watery*, nor *Chylous*, nor *Mucous*, nor *Bloody*; and the Quantity of Urine is not increased, we may conclude, that there is an Abundance of morbid Humours in the Body, and that there is but little Evacuation of them by
the

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the other Ways of Excretion ; and that such *attenuating* Medicines as may render them fit to pass off by other excretory Passages are absolutely necessary. *Vid.* my *Treatise of the Small-Pox.* Part 2. § 635, 658.

8. When, in Fevers, the *Stools* are large, loose, oleagenous, very fetid, and attended with *Loss of Flesh*, and Strength, the *Looseness* may be called *colliquative*; and shews that the Fever results from dissolvent Causes, and that the Life of the Patient is in great Danger ; and indicates the Necessity of prescribing such Medicines, as tend to alter the Texture of the colliquating Particles, and confirm the natural Texture of the animal Fluids, and to strengthen the Solids. *Vid.* my *Treatise of the Small-Pox.* Part 2. § 636.

§ 108. From what has been observed, it is manifest, that it very much concerns every Patient under a Fever, attended with any Kind of Looseness to have his Physician inspect his *Stools* ; and that no Physician in such Cases can prescribe with due Propriety without doing so.

C H A P. VII.

Containing an Account of the Causes and Significations of the most remarkable Symptoms of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION in Persons under Fevers, and of the curative Indications deducible from them.

§ 109. VII. **W**E must not only animadvert on the Symptoms, which may attend the *sensible daily Evacuations*, but also endeavour to find out the *Quantity* excreted by *insensible Perspiration*, if we would be thoroughly acquainted with the State of the Patient, and judiciously prescribe for him.

§ 110. It may seem to some, an impossible Thing to attain the Knowledge of this Point, without weighing all that a Person takes into his Stomach, and all that comes from him by the sensible Evacuations, and weighing the Person daily ; which last Thing cannot be practised with a Person under an
acute

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acute Distemper. We cannot deal with our Patients, as *Sanctorius* dealt with himself; and therefore, that we must not expect to know to an Ounce how much our Patient perspires: But yet, without that Method, we may come to know, whether the Quantity excreted by *insensible Perspiration* is *too much*, or *too little*; whether it exceeds, or is deficient in any considerable Degree; the Knowledge of which, as an happy Light, will discover to the prudent Physician the Way he should take for curing his Patient.

§ III. Let it then be observed,

1. That if a Person looses Flesh, while the sensible Evacuations are less, or no more than they ought to be, and while he takes sufficient Aliment to repair the natural daily Waste of the Body, we may then conclude, that the Quantity excreted by insensible Perspiration is *too great*.

2. That if the Body becomes *fuller*, *swell'd*, or *bloated*, while the sensible Evacuations are in due Quantity, and no more is taken into the Stomach than is needful to repair the daily Waste of the Body, we may then infer, that the Quantity excreted by insensible Perspiration is *too little*. In
the

the former Case, § 111. N^o 1. the thoughtful Physician is led to advise those Methods, and prescribe those Medicines, which may abate the Discharge by insensible Perspiration: He will propose rendering the Air of the Chamber, where the Sick lodges, more cool; and that the Patient be taken out of his Bed, and sit in a Chair; and will prescribe that Diet, and those Remedies, which may strengthen, and thicken the animal Fluids: and in the latter Case, he will order those *attenuating* Medicines, which may augment the Excretion by insensible Perspiration.

§ 112. It is of great Concern to a sick Person for his Physician to enquire into and consider the State of this *Excretion*, as well as what is the State of those which are *sensible*; and the Neglect hereof has occasioned sad Mistakes, and the giving Medicines, which instead of removing the Distemper, have render'd the Case much worse. I remember the Case of a Patient of mine, that had the Advice of several Practitioners; and I may say, at least very unprofitably thro' such a Mistake. It was the Case of Mrs. -----, a young Woman aged about twenty-six

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six Years, who lived about seven Miles from *Teovil* in *Sommerſetſhire*. She complained of a violent Pain on one Side of her Head, frequent and violent Stitches in her Sides, and of great Pain in her Back, and Throb- bings there, as ſhe phraſed it : She ſlept very little, was hot, and thirſty, and had no Appetite to any Food : She complained of great Shortneſs of Breath, and that her Feet and Legs did ſwell very much ; and that ſhe made great Quantities of Water, tho' ſhe drank but little. She had her *Menſes* very irregularly as to Time, *little* in Quantity, and of a pale Colour. I apprehended that one Cauſe of her Complaints was an inſufficient Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration ; and that owing to a viſcid Quality of the animal Fluids, and therefore preſcribed as follows :

R Emplaſtri *Neuchalis* quantitatem ſufficientem, ſuper alu- tam extendatur, & fiat EMPLASTRUM ſatis largum *Nuchæ* applicandum.

R Camphoræ drachmam unam, Spiritus Vini reſtificati unciam unam, Aceti diſtillati ſemunciam. Miſceantur & fiat ERRHINUM frequenter utendum.

R Salis Martis Riverii ſeſquidrachmam, Salis Prunellæ drachmas quatuor, Tartari Vitriolati ſcrupulum unum, Radicis Curcumæ drachmas duas. Nucis Moſchatæ ſcrupulum

lum unum, Olei Menthæ, Olei Sassafras singulorum guttas tres. Misceantur & fiat PULVIS in Chartulas sexdecim dividendus, quarum capiat unam Vesp̄ri, & Mane, cum Cochleari uno Syrupi de Altheâ mistam, superbibendo Cochlearia quatuor infusi sequentis.

℞ Radicis Valerianæ Sylvestris drachmas duas, Radicis Aristolochiæ rotundæ, Calami Aromatici, singulorum semunciam, Herbarum Marrhubii albi, Hederæ Terrestris, singulorum Manipulos duos, Aquæ fontanæ, Vini albi singulorum uncias viginti, misceantur & fiat INFUSUM fervidum, & clausum per horas tres, dein coletur Liquor.

℞ Spiritus Seminum Anisi volatil̄is, Elixir Proprietatis singulorum drachmas duas cum semisse, Potestatis Succini volatil̄is, Laudini liquidi Sydenhami singulorum sesqui drachmam, & fiat MISTURA, cujus capiat Guttas triginta in Cyatho Infusi supra præscripti, subinde Doloribus durantibus.

Aug. 20. 1714.

§ 113. These Medicines were repeated, and she happily recovered.



CHAPTER VIII.

Containing an Account of the Causes and Significations of the incidental FEBRILE EXCRETIONS by Vomiting, Sweating, Spitting, cutaneous Eruptions, and Hemorrhages; and of the curative Indications deducible from them.

§ 114. VIII. **T**HE next Class of Symptoms, to be considered, contains the incidental FEBRILE EXCRETIONS by *Vomiting, Sweating, Spitting, cutaneous Eruptions, and Hemorrhages*. These are the most usual incidental Evacuations; and we should endeavour to understand from what Causes they proceed, what they signify, and what are the curative Indications in Reference to them.

§ 115. I. AS TO VOMITINGS. This Symptom most frequently occurs in the Beginning both of *Continual*, and of *Intermitting Fevers*; and when it doth so, it seems

seems to be occasioned, either 1. By stimulating *febrific Particles*, taken into the Stomach with the Aliment, which often may be the Case in infectious Seasons, when the Air is filled with such Particles. Or 2. Which is more frequently the Case, from *stimulating Particles* emptied into the Stomach from the secreting Glandules situated in its Membranes; which stimulating Particles in different Sorts of Fevers, may have a different Figuration: For the Particles of different Kinds of emetic Medicines have a different Texture, or Modification, tho' they produce the same Effect of *Vomiting*, when taken into the Stomach in a sufficient Quantity.

§ 116. When this Symptom happens in the Beginning of Fevers, there are two Ways for the Relief of the Patient. 1. To promote the Discharge of the stimulating Particles upwards, by giving a gentle Emetic, as the *Radix Ipecacuannæ*, or by the Patient's drinking plentifully of a strong Infusion of Green Tea, or of *Cardus Benedictus*, or of warm Water. And this is most advisable, when there is Reason to apprehend the Stomach to be foul, and that

no ill Effect is like to follow the violent Concussions of the Body, which commonly attend Vomiting. By this Means we prevent the *febrific stimulating Particles*, secreted into the Stomach, from passing into the Intestines, and back again into the Blood, which might increase the Fever. 2. Another Way of Relief is, to alter the Texture, or Figure of the *febrific stimulating Particles*; which may be effectually done by suitable *Attenuants*, as I have many Times found; and this Method is most proper in very tender Bodies, that cannot bear the violent Shocks of Vomiting. And let me add, that those Medicines which do alter the Figure of the stimulating Particles, and take off the Vomitings, and Sickness at the Stomach, do likewise secure the Patient from Harm, by those Particles passing onwards to, and thro' the Lacteals into the Blood.

§ 117. As for VOMITING, when it happens in the Progress of the Fever, (and the same may be said as to *Nausea's*, *sick Fits*, &c.) the most proper and gentle Method is to endeavour altering the Quality of the stimulating Humour; the accomplishing of which,

which, not only renders the Patient easy as to his Stomach, but renders him safe from any ill Effects of the Matters passing into the Intestines, § 116.

§ 118. 2. The natural SWEATING, which happens to Persons under Fevers, comes next to be considered. I call that *natural Sweating*, which is only the Consequence of the State of the Fluids, and Solids, and of the Action of the animal Organs in the Patient, and not the Effect of any Medicines given to him, or Methods taken with him, to force a Sweating. This Symptom may result from very different Causes, and consequently must have different Significations, and shew us different curative Indications, according to its different Quality.

§ 119. If the SWEAT is *moderate* in Quantity, *warm* and *universal* from all Parts of the external Superficies of the Body, and attended with a *regular equal Pulse*, an Abatement of the febrile Heat, and with Relief to the Spirits of the Patient, it proceeds from an happy *Attenuation* of the animal Fluids, and a *Comminution* of the morbid Particles; and shews, that the natural Operations of the animal Organs are ex-

pulling them out of the Body, and so putting a Period to the Fever; and indicates the Propriety of continuing the Use of those temperate Medicines, and Methods, which have contributed to the bringing the Distemper so near its Conclusion.

§ 120. If the SWEAT is *profuse*, or excessive in Quantity, it proceeds from a too great Thinness of the Fluids, owing commonly to dissolvent Particles mixed with them; and from a Laxity of the excretory Glandules, and Vessels. This Symptom therefore shews, that the Case of the Patient is attended with Danger; and indicates the Necessity of prescribing such Medicines as may alter the Quality of the Fluids, and reduce the Diameter of the excretory *Tubuli* to their natural Standard. *Vid.* my *Treatise of the Small Pox*. Part I. § 300, *ad* 309.

§ 121. If the SWEAT is very *much* in Quantity, feels *greasy*, and *clammy*, and is attended with a great *Wasting* of the *Flesh*, and a *feeble Pulse*, and Loss of Spirits, and Strength, it may be called *Colliquative*; and discovers to us, that the Fever is produced by dissolvent Causes, and that there

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is a *Laxity* of the perspiratory Ducts, and and in some Measure a *Solution* of the Union of the component Parts of the Fluids, and Solids, and an Excretion of nutritious, as well as of superfluous Fluids. This Symptom shews, that the Patient is in a great deal of Danger; and indicates the Importance, and Necessity of prescribing such Medicines as may reduce the excretory *Tubuli* to their natural Tone; and increase that Cohesion, which ought to be between the component Parts, both of the animal Fluids, and Solids.

§ 122. If the SWEAT be *universal*, and *clammy*, and attended with a *Coldness* of the Flesh, it discovers to us, that the Secretion of the nervous Liquid is very much diminished, and that the Force, or vital Strength of the animal Organs is so much abated, that the Heart cannot sufficiently propel the Blood thro' the capillary Arteries; that the *Viscosity* of the Blood, and Lymph increases; and that there is a general *Laxity* of the perspiratory Vessels; because this Kind of Sweat results from these Causes. This Symptom therefore shews the Patient to be in great Danger; which Danger is more or

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less, as the *Clamminess* of the Matter sweat-
ed, and the *Coldness* of the Flesh is more,
or less. The curative Indication very evi-
dently leads us to advise those *warm Me-*
dicines, which may strengthen the Blood;
increase the Secretion of nervous Liquid;
raise the Pulse, and recover the Vessels to
their natural Tone. *Vid.* my *Treatise of the*
Small-Pox. Part I. § 310, 311.

§ 123. If the SWEAT breaks out *only*
about the Head, and Neck, and the other
Parts of the Body remain very dry, and the
Pulse at the same time is *quick* and *weak*,
and the Flesh *cold*, it shews that the Visci-
dity of the animal Fluids is greatly increased,
the capillary Vessels more obstructed, and
that the Death of the Patient is not far off;
especially if this Symptom be attended with
a *dry Tongue*, a *quick*, or *difficult Respira-*
tion. The curative Indications are much
the same with those that ought to be in-
fer'd from the last mentioned Symptom,
§ 122.

§ 124, 3. That SPITTING, which hap-
pens to Persons under Fevers, more than in
the Time of Health, deserves Notice. It is
not often this Symptom occurs, except in
variolous

variolous Fevers; and when we find our Patient under it, we may conclude, that the natural Operations do happily *attenuate* the Blood, and Lymph; and that the excretory Vessels of the salival Glands are open; because this Evacuation could not happen, if the Lymph was very viscid, or those Vessels rigid, or were obstructed, or were under a Constriction. This is a good Symptom, if it be not excessive; and encourages us to hope for the Recovery of the sick Person; and directs us to prescribe those things, which may still promote the Attenuation of the animal Fluids. But if the Evacuation this Way be excessive, and the Strength of the Patient sensibly declines, and the Pulse is weak, and the Heat of the Flesh moderate, it gives us Reason to apprehend, that the Fever results from dissolvent Causes, and directs us to prescribe for the Patient accordingly.

§ 125. 4. CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS are of various Kinds, and from their different Appearances, the Fevers, which produce them, have *different Denominations*; as the *Small-Pox, Measles, erysipelatous, scarlet, milliary,*

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miliary, and petechial Fevers, and many others.

§ 126. It may help us to understand the different Sorts of *cutaneous Eruptions*, if we consider the following Particulars, *viz.*

1. That all Excretions to the *external Surfaces* of the Body must be made either from the *sanguine, or lymphatic, or nervous Fluid*, from one or other, or any two, or from all three of these Fluids together; and from these in some Proportion of one to the other.

2. That therefore the Matter, which makes the *cutaneous Eruptions*, must, before its Excretion, have existed in one or other; or partly in one, and partly in another; or partly in some two; or partly in all three of those Fluids.

3. That if the Matter excreted consists partly of Particles of red *Blood*, and partly of Particles of Lymph in a certain Proportion, it must produce *inflammatory Pustules*, as in the SMALL-POX: As red Blood protruded into lymphatic Vessels; and not timely discussed, will produce *Phlegmons*, (which are inflammatory Tumours) and there corrupt, putrefy, and turn into that

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Consistence we call *Pus*; or, in other Words, a Maturation.

4. That if the *sanguine Particles* excreted to the external *Superficies* are *few*, and mixed with a thin Lymph, the more subtile Parts of that excreted Lymph will evaporate thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*, and the remaining Part of the excreted Matter will gradually grow dry, and no Suppuration ensue; as is the Case in the MEASLES.

5. That if *fewer Particles* of red Blood are excreted, and mixed with a larger Proportion of a *thin Lymph*, abounding with *Salts*, they may make very hot, corroding, and painful Pustules, as in an ERYSIPELAS.

6. That if *Particles* of red *Blood*, from the capillary sanguine subcutaneous Arteries, be propell'd thro' the short lymphatic Arteries only to the Endings of the excretory Ducts under the *Epidermis*, with a much less Proportion of Lymph, they make only a *red Appearance* in the Skin, without elevating the *Epidermis*, or producing Pustules of any Kind; as in the SCARLET-FEVER.

7. That if few Particles of red *Blood*, with Particles of *Lymph*, are excreted in
such

such a Quantity, as will a little elevate the *Epidermis*; and if the Lymph is so thin, that it can transpire thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*, they may make exceeding small Pustules; as in the MILLIARY FEVER.

8, That if Globules of Blood are broken, and propell'd from the capillary, sanguine subcutaneous Arteries, thro' the short lymphatic subcutaneous Arteries to their Endings, and there stick, they make those *purple*, or *livid* Spots, we call the Superficial PETECHIÆ: And,

9. That if the Blood propell'd into those lymphatic Arteries, do stagnate in them; and the Blood do likewise stagnate in the subcutaneous sanguine Arteries, which convey'd Fluid to those lymphatic Arteries, then those Vessels mortify, and grow cold in Consequence of that Stagnation, and those PETECHIÆ become proportionally deep.

10. It must be remembred, that, with these Excretions, there is a Mixture of those *febrific Particles*, which are peculiar to the Species of the Fever produced by them.

§ 127. It is a Point of extreme Difficulty to give a certain Reason, why the *Eruptions* in the *Small-Pox* has those Appearances,

ances, which are observed in them ; and why those of the other eruptive Fevers have their peculiar, and different Appearances ; but very likely the true Reason may be this, *viz.* That the *febrific Particles* of each different *Species* of these Fevers, are in their Texture, and Figuration, specifically different from each other ; each Sort being *sui generis*, and having Properties peculiar to themselves ; and which, upon their Mixture with the animal Fluids, do uniformly produce in them their several Effects, in a greater, or lesser Degree, according to the greater, or lesser Quantity of such Particles mixed with those Fluids.

§ 128. Thus in the SMALL-POX, the *variolous Particles*, according to their own Nature, do so operate on the *Blood*, and *Lymph*, as that they carry with them thro' the excretory Ducts, and lodge between the *Cutis*, and *Epidermis*, such Quantities of the Particles of Blood, and of Lymph, as elevate the *Epidermis*, and such Proportions of Blood with the Lymph, as render the PUSTULES *inflammatory*, and *suppurative*. The general curative Indications in this Distemper oblige us to *comminute* the variolous

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olous Particles, and render them fit to pass easily thro' the excretory Ducts, and, by proper Medicines, to remove those incidental Symptoms, which would hinder their being excreted.

§ 129. Thus likewise in the MEASLES, the *morbillous Particles*, being *sui generis*, do so act upon the animal Fluids, that a less Proportion of the Particles of Blood are discharged, with a thinner Lymph, between the *Cutis*, and *Epidermis*, than in the last-mentioned Case, § 128. on which Account the Pustules do not suppurate, but grow dry, as the excreted Lymph evaporates from them. (*Vid.* § 126. N^o 5.) The curative Indications here are much the same as in the *Small-Pox*.

§ 130. Thus also in ERYSIPELATOUS FEVERS, the *febrific Parts*, according to their peculiar Quality, do so act upon the animal Fluids, as to make the Matter excreted (to the external *Superficies* of the Body) to consist of fewer Particles of red Blood, and a greater Proportion of a saline Lymph. The same curative Indications, § 128. are still to be regarded, but with the Addition

Addition of such Medicines as may alter the *saline* Quality of the Lymph.

§ 131. IN SCARLET FEVERS, the *febrile Particles* do so act upon the Blood, as to raise that *Efferescence*, which forces some Particles of it thro' the lymphatic Arteries to the Endings of them under the *Epidermis*; and therefore this Symptom requires such *Refrigerants*, and *Attenuants* as will abate that *Efferescence*, and render the morbid Particles *minute* enough to pass out of the Body thro' the excretory Vessels, and thrust off those red Particles, which adhere to the Endings of the excretory Ducts under the *Epidermis*, and give the scarlet Colour.

§ 132. IN MILLIARY FEVERS the *febrile Particles* do so act on the Blood, and Lymph, as to carry with them (to the *Superficies* of the Body) only such small Proportions of them, as do but a little elevate the *Epidermis*, and form very small Pustules. The curative Indications are the same in this Distemper, as in the *Small Pox*, § 128. and *Measles*, § 129.

§ 133. IN PETECHIAL FEVERS, the *febrile Particles* do so act on the *Fluids*, and *Solids*, as to occasion Particles of red Blood
to

to pervade thro' the lymphatic subcutaneous Arteries to their Endings, and sometimes to stagnate in them, and sometimes also in those capillary sanguine Arteries, which supply them. The febrific Particles in this Sort of Fevers seem to have a very *acid*, or *corrosive* Quality; and the curative Indication leads us to prescribe such Medicines as may destroy any acid, or corrosive Quality in the animal Fluids.

§134. I do not pretend to describe the different Modification, or Texture of the different Sorts of *febrific Particles*; nor to enquire where they had their Formation; whether in, or out of the Body. The Knowledge of these Things is not necessary to the Cure of the Sick: But it is a Matter of great Importance for us to observe their Effects in humane Bodies; and to find out Remedies, that, with the Blessing of God, will free our Patients from their Fevers; and since we know, that the Fluid in the sanguine Vessels is red, and that the Liquid in the lymphatic Vessels has the Appearance of a watery Fluid, we have Reason to conclude, when Matter excreted from them has a *reddish* Appearance, that Particles of the red

red Fluid, or Blood, have been excreted with Particles of Lymph; and that the Proportion of the Particles of red Blood in the Matter excreted is more or less, as the Colour of it is more, or less red: And so when we see a Redness under the *Epidermis* without any Elevation of it, we may infer, that Particles of red Blood have been propell'd to the Extremities of the subcutaneous excretory Ducts, and adhere to them.

§ 135. 5. As to HÆMORRHAGES, which are another Kind of incidental febrile Evacuations, their *Causes*, and *Significations*, and the *curative Indications* to be deduced from them, may be easily understood from what has been observed concerning them, in my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*. Part 1. § 243, *ad* 246. Part 2. § 629, 630, 650, 655, 656.

§ 136. I shall in the next place consider some other febrile Symptoms deserving our Notice.

C H A P. IX.

Containing an Account of the Causes and Significations of the common FEBRILE SYMPTOMS of Coldness, Shaking, Heat, Thirst, Delirium, Watchfulness, Sleep excessive, Restlessness, Weakness, and Convulsions; and of the curative Indications deducible from them.

§ 137. IX. **T**HE last Class of febrile Symptoms includes, 1. COLDNESS. 2. SHAKING. 3. HEAT. 4. THIRST. 5. DELIRIUM. 6. WATCHFULNESS. 7. SLEEP EXCESSIVE. 8. RESTLESSNESS. 9. WEAKNESS. And 10. CONVULSIONS. Concerning which, it is of great Importance for us to know their *Causes, Significations*, and those *curative Indications*, which ought to be inferred from them. I shall take some Notice of each of them in the Order I have mentioned them.

§ 138. 1. That COLDNESS, which happens unto Persons in the Beginning of Fevers,

vers, is occasioned by an *Obstruction* of the Motion of the Blood thro' the capillary sanguine Arteries, and by a *diminished Influx* of nervous Liquid from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart. Hence it is, that the Dilatations, and Contractions of the Heart are less than in Time of Health; and that the Pulse is much *weaker*, and *slower*, than it ought to be. The Influx of nervous Liquid to the Heart may be lessened by a Compression of the Nerves; which Compression is made by the Dilatation of the sanguine Arteries, occasioned by a too great Thickness of the Blood, or its having Particles in it too bulky for an easy Circulation.

§ 139. The curative Indication therefore obliges us to prescribe such *Dissolvents* and *Attenuants* as may render the Blood *thinner*, and more easy to flow thro' the capillary Vessels; and as will not increase that *febrile Heat*, which naturally follows a *febrile Coldness*. Dr. *Boerhaave* to this Purpose very judiciously recommends *nitrated Water*, mixed with a little Wine, and sweetened with Honey, (*Aphor.* § 625.) *Diluting Liquids* at this Time should be drank hot.

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Gentle Friction, or fomenting the Parts with a *nitrous Liquor* made pretty warm, may also be of Service: But it scarcely ever happens that a Physician is called to a Patient in the very Beginning of his Sickneſs, or while he is under this Symptom.

140. 2. That SHAKING, or SHIVERING, which happens to Persons in the Beginning of Fevers, and during the *Coldneſs*, results from the frequent, or quick Interruptions of the Influx of nervous Liquid into the Muscles, occasioned by irregular Compreſſions of the Nerves, by Means of the obſtructed, and dilated ſanguine Arteries. The curative Indication here is the ſame as in the foregoing Symptom, § 138, 139.

§ 141. 3. That HEAT, which happens to Persons under Fevers, and is greater than in Time of Health, is produced by a greater Friction of the red Globules of the Blood; and that greater Friction of them is occasioned by quicker, and ſtronger Contractions of the Heart, propelling the Blood with greater Force thro' the pulmonary Artery, the *Aorta*, and all the Branches that go from it: So that both the *protruſive*, and *intestine* Motion of the Blood is increaſed. How
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the Contractions of the Heart become quicker than in Time of Health, may be understood from what has been said concerning a quick *Pulse*, § 10. And how it happens that they grow stronger may be apprehended from what has been observed concerning the *full Pulse*, § 13. and the *strong Pulse*, § 17.

§ 142. It is very manifest, that quicker, and larger Influxes of Liquid from the *Cerebellum* into the Nerves of the Heart will produce quicker, and stronger Contractions of the Heart, and thereby augment the Motions, and Heat of the Blood, and promote all the morbid Effects that naturally follow such an Augmentation. And it is likewise evident, that the Increase of the Motion of the Blood occasions a greater Flowing of it to the Brain; and consequently the Secreting a larger Quantity of nervous Liquid, and so may occasion quicker, and larger Influxes of Liquid from the *Cerebellum* into the Nerves of the Heart. But it is difficult to determine what is the *primum Mobile* in this circular Course of Things.

§ 143. This Symptom (§ 141.) signifies that the animal Fluids are too thick, that is,

they are viscous and glutinous; or have Particles in them too bulky for an easy Circulation thro' the Vessels: Because Excess of Heat inspissates the Fluids, or makes some Parts of them to unite, and cohere, and form Particles too bulky for an easy Circulation. Here let me observe, that the more intense we find the febrile Heat to be, we may conclude, that the more thick, or viscid, the animal Fluids are, or will be; or else, that there is a greater Quantity of morbid Particles too bulky to pass off thro' the excretory Passages. In these Cases the curative Indication obliges us to prescribe those *refrigerating Dissolvents*, which may abate the Motion, and Heat of the Blood, and render the Fluids thinner. The Importance of pursuing this Intention must appear with Conviction unto those, who consider how the Excess of febrile Heat thickens the animal Fluids, both by making many Parts of them to unite, and cohere; and also by evaporating the thinner Parts of them.

§ 144. It deserves Notice, that in Fevers, where the Motions of the Blood are not much increased, the febrile Heat is not much greater

greater than in Time of Health; and thus it is in many putrid Fevers.

§ 145. 4. That THIRST, which happens to Persons under Fevers, seems to be occasioned in the following Manner, *viz.* That the febrile Heat, evaporating the thinner Parts of the Lymph, leaves the *saline Particles* in a Manner dry, and undiluted; whence it happens, that they adhere to the Sides of their Vessels, stimulate the Nerves, and excite that uneasy Sensation we call *Thirst*. The curative Indication in this Case leads us to prescribe such Medicines, and to advise our Patient to drink largely of such *attenuating*, and *diluting* Liquors, as are suitable to his Distemper, all Circumstances considered, and as may dissolve the saline Particles; and to direct such *Gargarisms* as may answer the same Intentions.

§ 146. 5. That DELIRIUM, which does sometimes attend Fevers, as to its *Causes*, *Signification*, and proper *Method of Cure*, may be understood by what I have observed in my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*. Part I. § 153, *ad* 161.

§ 147. 6. WATCHFULNESS, or a Disinclination to Sleep, is another Symptom
I 4 sometimes

sometimes afflicting Persons under Fevers; the *Causes* of which, and the *curative Indications*, and the *Method of Cure* are sufficiently hinted in my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*. Part I. § 141, *ad* 144.

§ 148. 7. SLEEP *excessive* is another febrile Symptom, which I have considered in the same *Treatise*. Part I. § 145, *ad* 152. and therefore shall take no further Notice of it here.

§ 149. 8. RESTLESSNESS, or a frequent *tossing* about, or *changing* the Posture of the Body, drawing up and then extending the Limbs, and shifting from Place to Place, is a Symptom shewing, that the Patient is not like to recover. For in Fact, when such Persons, in the Progress of Fevers, fall into this Way, they seldom do recover. This Symptom discovers to us, that there is an Abundance of febrific Particles; and that they are not only unfit to pass off thro' the excretory Ducts, but remain intimately mixed with the animal Fluids, and in a Manner universally affect the Nerves, and adhering to the Extremities of them, do produce those uneasy Sensations, which excite the Patient to restless Motions,
as

as a Means of getting free from his general Uneasiness. And this State of the Case may convince us of the Propriety, and Necessity of advising those Medicines, and outward Applications, which may *attenuate* the Fluids, and *comminute* the morbid Particles small enough to pass off thro' the excretory Ducts.

§ 150. 9. That WEAKNESS, which follows the Progress of acute Fevers, is another Symptom to be taken Notice of; and commonly it results from *deficient Influxes* of nervous Liquid into the Muscles. It may indeed be occasioned either by a Compression of the Nerves from a Dilatation of their circumadjacent Vessels, or from an Obstruction of the Nerves: But when this Symptom happens after the Patient has been long labouring under his Distemper, the most frequent Cause of it is a Deficiency in the Quantity of nervous Liquid secreted by the Brain; and insufficient Supplies of it to the Muscles. The *curative Indication* here is the same with that, which directs our Conduct in Reference to those *Convulsions*, which results from the like Deficiency. *Vid. my Treatise of the Small-Pox, Part 1. § 407.*

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§ 151. 10. CONVULSIONS are another febrile Symptom; but as I have largely considered this in my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*. Part 1. § 387, ad 418. I must refer my Reader thither.



CHAP.

C H A P. X.

*Containing a Description of Fevers,
and a Distribution of them into
proper general Classes, with an
Account of CATARRHOUS DISEASES,
as to their Causes, curative Indi-
cations, and rational Methods of
curing them.*

§ 152. II. **T**HE next Part of my De-
sign, in these Papers, is
to consider the Nature, or Quality of the
different *Species* of FEVERS, which do
most frequently happen, and which are com-
prehended in the general Classes.

§ 153. I do not propose a Treatise of
those Fevers, I may take Notice of; that
being an Undertaking too large for one
Book, and not necessary to my present Pur-
pose; and therefore I shall content myself
with only mentioning some Remarks, which
naturally arise from considering the State
of Things in human Bodies, under these
acute

acute Distempers, and some of the Observations, which have occur'd to me in the Course of my Practice; and which confirm those Principles, which have been deduced from the Structure, and Oeconomy of human Bodies; and from the Causes of Fevers, and the State of the Fluids, and Solids, under the different general Classes of them, considered in my Book of *Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*; and from the Causes and Significations of the *febrile Symptoms*, which have been declared in the foregoing Sections of this Book.

§ 154. A FEVER, πυρετός from πῦρ, *ignis*, *Fire*, is an acute Distemper, in which some Symptoms resemble the Effects of Fire. This Description not only includes those Fevers, which are known by the increased *Velocity* of the Pulse, and great Heat of the Body, but also those in which the Pulse is not discernably quicker, or stronger than in Time of Health; and in which the external Heat is rather less, but which acute Distempers may be called Fevers; because they have some other Symptoms resembling the Effects of Fire; particularly the *Driness*, and *Blackness* of the Tongue;

Tongue; which Symptoms shew a *Cautic*, or burning Quality to be in some Particles, that are mixed with the animal Fluids; for the Extremities of those capillary Vessels, which make the *Superficies* of the Tongue, are, as it were burnt. Similar Effects, tho' not to the same Degree, may happen in the lymphatic excretory Glands in other Parts of the Body: corroding and caustic Particles in the animal Fluids, comminuting, and destroying the Texture of their component Parts, may occasion an augmented Evacuation of Lymph, and render the Glands and Vessels in some Parts of the Body proportionally drier than in Time of Health; and sometimes eat thro' the Sides of the Vessels, and produce Hemorrhages.

§ 155. FEVERS, according to my Notion of them, may be distributed into four general Classes, *viz.*

1. Those FEVERS, which are produced by a too great *Thickness* of the animal Fluids; the Causes of which are those Things, which inspissate the Blood, and Lymph, *e. g.* Excess of Heat; violent Exercise; want of Strength in the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, sufficiently

ently to comminute the several Parts of the Blood; whence it becomes too thick, &c.

2. Those FEVERS, which are occasioned by the animal Fluids having Particles in them *too bulky* for an easy Circulation, and Excretion. This Seems to be the Case in the Beginning of most eruptive Fevers; I say in the Beginning of them, because, in their Progress, the Excess of the febrile Heat becomes a conjunct Cause of inspissating the animal Fluids. But in the Beginning of eruptive Fevers, the specific Particles, constituting this, or that Sort of pustulary Fevers, by attracting, or being attracted by some Parts of the Blood, do form Particles too bulky for an easy Circulation, and Excretion; and thus bring on the Fever.

3. Those FEVERS, which result from *dissolvent Causes*, that are not acrimonious; such as are the Particles of Water diffused in a warm Air. (*Vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 263, *ad* 270. and § 294.)

4. Those FEVERS, whose dissolvent Causes are *acid*, or corrosive Particles. *Vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 270, 276, 297.

§ 156. Here I would observe, 1. That as Particles in the Blood too bulky for an easy Circulation

Circulation do render it thicker in Proportion to the Number of such Particles; and as the curative Indications in Fevers of the two first general Classes, (§ 155.) are much the same; and as the Medicines, which are proper, and effectual for curing Fevers of the first general Class, are equally proper and effectual in curing Fevers of the second; so we may reduce those two into one Class, and call them FEVERS from *inspissating Causes*. 2. That as the Blood of Persons under the third, and fourth general Classes, (§ 155.) have acrid Particles; and as their curative Indications are the same; and as they are cured by the same Sorts of Remedies. (*Vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 330, ad 345. and § 355, ad 359.) So we may comprehend these two Classes under one general Tribe, and call them FEVERS from *dissolvent Causes*; and as there are Fevers which result partly from a too great Thickness of the Blood, and partly from acrid dissolvent Particles; so we may make a third general Class, and call them *complex Fevers*.

§ 157. I propose therefore to consider
these

these acute Distempers in the following Method and Order, *viz.*

- I. FEVERS from *inspissating* Causes.
- II. FEVERS from *dissolvent*, and *attenuating* Causes.
- III. FEVERS *complex*; resulting partly from inspissating, and partly from dissolvent Causes.

§ 158. I. The first Class to be considered, includes all Fevers produced by inspissating Causes. This Class must be divided into those common *Species*, which it contains. But before I enter upon that Distribution, I would take a little Notice of CATARRHOUS DISEASES, as to their Causes, and rational Methods of curing them; because a right Knowledge of these may give some Light into the Theory of many Fevers.

§ 159. I call that a CATARRHOUS DISEASE, in which any of the glandular Secretions, or Excretions are augmented beyond that Quantity, which is usual in Time of Health. Such is the Case, when upon *taking Cold*, (as we express the most frequent Occasion of these Disorders) there follows a Defluxion of lymphatic Humours upon the *Aspera Arteria*, and a Cough consequent thereupon;

upon; and so, when there is a Discharge of the like Humours from the *Glandulae lachrymales*, and Glands of the Nose; and likewise when the Excretion from the intestinal Glands is augmented to the Production of a *Diarrhea*; and also when the Quantity of Urine is increased beyond its usual Measure.

§ 160. CATARRHUS DISEASES most commonly are Effects of some Diminution of the Excretion by *insensible Perspiration*. For when the perspiratory Ducts are in such a Measure obstructed, as that the perspirable Matter (which could not pass off in its usual Way) is sufficient, in Quantity, sensibly to augment some other Excretion, it often happens that some other Excretion is sensibly augmented; and if this is not the Case, a Fever of one Kind or other will be the Consequence of such a Diminution: And it is easy to apprehend how an Abatement of the Discharges by insensible Perspiration, should occasion an Increase of other Evacuations.

§ 161. Here I desire it may be remembered, that the most usual Causes of a Diminution of Excretion thro' the perspiratory

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Ducts,

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Ducts, are either a *cold*, or a *moist* Air; the former by closing the Pores of the *Epidermis*, and constringing the capillary subcutaneous sanguine, and lymphatic Arteries, abates the Force of the Circulation in those Vessels, and lessens their Diameter, and consequently diminishes the usual Discharges thro' them. The latter Cause, *viz.* The aqueous Particles in a moist Air (either by passing thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis* into the Cavities of the perspiratory Ducts, or into the *Vasa inhalantia* adjacent, and occasioning a Compression of them) do lessen the Excretion by insensible Perspiration. Thus it happens in Bodies, where the Strength of the Blood, and Force of the Action of the Heart, and sanguine Arteries, is not sufficient to resist and overcome the Impression of the Causes assigned: And the Reason why some Persons *catch Cold*, (as we phrase it) and fall under *Catarrhus* Diseases from a *cold*, or *moist* Air, when others do not, I take to be this, *viz.* That the Blood is poor, and the Action of the Heart, and Arteries not sufficiently strong, in those that catch Cold, but are in a more due State in those who remain in Health.

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Let me add, that *Catarrhus Diseases* may possibly happen, when there is neither sufficient Coldness, or Moisture in the Air to produce them. For in Bodies where the Action of the Heart, and Arteries is not strong enough sufficiently to comminute the Parts of the Blood, the Humours which should pass off thro' the perspiratory Ducts, may become too thick for that Way of Excretion; and therefore may be evacuated by those Glandules, whose Vessels are more easily dilated, than those situated in the exterior *Superficies* of the Body. This may be the Case in some Bodies afflicted with Catarrhs, and Coughs.

§ 162. We may very justly infer the following Corollaries from what has been observed, (§ 161.) viz.

Corol. 1. That the rational Method for curing *Catarrhus Diseases*, is to give such Medicines as *attenuate* the animal Fluids, and increase the Force of the Action of the Heart, and sanguine Arteries. Thus should we endeavour to recover the Excretion by insensible Perspiration to its just Measure. This will be like laying the Ax to the Root of a Tree that should be taken away; and

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as the accomplishing this Intention is removing the Cause of these Diseases, so it is the effectual Cure of them.

Corol. 2. That the proper Way to preserve Persons from falling under such Disorders, (who are very apt to *take Cold* on any slight Occasion) is by proper Medicines to maintain the Blood in its natural Thinness, and the Action of the Heart, and Arteries in its due Force. This is the most likely Course to enable the animal Organs to resist, and overcome the Impressions of Air that is either too cold, or too moist; and to keep up the Excretion by insensible Perspiration to its healthful Quantity.

§ 163. Correspondent to this Theory has been my Manner of Practice with Patients complaining of *Coughs, Defluations of Rheum, &c.* or of being subject to them; and with a Success fully answering my Wishes. I do not *bleed* unless there be a sanguine *Plethora*, or some very urgent Symptom rendering it necessary to prevent a greater Mischiefe; and make but little Use of common pectoral Remedies, unless as palliative Helps; but advise that *Regimen*, and prescribe those Medicines which are likely

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likely to attenuate the Fluids, and thereby promote insensible Perspiration. This Course, in my Apprehension, has the greatest Probability of preventing *Consumptions*, and other Distempers, which do so frequently follow *Catarrhus* Disorders, that are neglected, or not rightly managed.

§ 164. As the extraordinary glandular Discharges, which are made in *Catarrhus* Diseases, are a Sort of vicarious Evacuations, commonly happening upon a Diminution of the Excretion by insensible Perspiration; so they lead us to consider this Class of Diseases, as *Vicarious*; because if these did not occur on a considerable Abatement of insensible Perspiration, Fevers of one Sort, or another, and much more dangerous to the Patients, would certainly befall them. The principal Thing, therefore, to be endeavoured, is to recover the Excretion by insensible Perspiration to its healthful Standard, and this being accomplished, *Catarrhus* Diseases in Consequence thereof do commonly cease.

§ 165. When I consider the Causes of *Catarrhus* Diseases, and that the rational Methods of curing them is to remove the

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Cause which produced them, my Thoughts are lead to such Medicines as *attenuate* the *Fluids*, and increase the Force of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries; such as *Balsamum Capivi*, *Sal Martis*, *Flores Sulphuris*, *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, *Millepedes*, *Crocus*, *Castoreum Russiae*, *Terra Japonica*, *Bolus Armeniae*, *Lignum Guajacum*, *Lignum Sassafras*, *Balsamum Peruvianum*, *Tolutanum*, *Mel*, *Syrupus Baccharum Sambucini*, *Cremor Tartari*, *Sal Prunella*, *Gas Sulphuris*, *Radix Serpentariae*, *Lapis Contrayervæ*, *Syrupus Balsamicus*, and such like; out of which I compound attenuating Medicines of a temperate Quality, or refrigerating more or less; or *Alexipharmic* and warming, more or less; as best suits the Constitution, and Circumstances of my Patients: But my Manner of Practice, for curing these Diseases, I shall exemplify, when I come to give an historical Account of some of the Cases, which have been under my Direction, and Management.

C H A P.

CHAPTER XI.

Containing a Distribution of the Fevers, produced by inspissating Causes, into their several Species; with Observations on the Intermitting, and Remitting, as to their Qualities, curative Indications, and Methods of Cure.

§ 166. I. **I** Am now to consider those FEVERS which are produced by *inspissating Causes*. These may be divided into the three following *Species, viz.*

I. INTERMITTING.

II. REMITTING. And,

III. CONTINUAL Fevers.

§ 167. I shall take Notice of these in the Order they are mentioned, and therefore begin with the

I. INTERMITTING FEVERS, which may be distributed into the following Sorts, *viz.*

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1. *Quartans.*
2. *Tertians.*
3. *Quotidians.*
4. *Anomalous.*

§ 168. I. QUARTANS. These I shall consider in the first Place, as being most remote from continual Fevers.

§ 169. A QUARTAN, is that Fever which comes twice in every four Days, reckoning a Fever Day for the first of any four, and has an Intermission of two Days between the febrile Paroxysms. Sometimes there happen three Fits of the Fever within the Space of four Days, and but one Day's Intermission; and then it is called a *double Quartan*.

§ 170. Here I must observe, that the general Cause of all Intermitting Fevers seems to be *viscid Humours* in the Blood, which, while they continue circulating with it, do assimilate divers Particles of it into their own Quality; and when the Assimilation comes to a certain Degree, it produces a febrile Fit.

§ 171. I have mentioned, in my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*, Part 1. § 499. as a Reason, why the febrile Paroxysm, in some Intermitments, return

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return once in twenty-four Hours ; in others once in two Days ; and again, in others but once in three Days ; that there is a greater Quantity of viscid Humours in the Blood of Persons under *Quotidians*, than in the Blood of Persons afflicted with *Tertians* ; and a greater Quantity of them in the Blood of Persons troubled with *Tertians*, than in the Blood of those that have *Quartans* ; and that the Assimilation of the Parts of the Blood into a viscid Quality is quicker in Persons that have *Quotidians*, than in Persons that have *Tertians* ; and quicker in those that have *Tertian*, than in those that have *Quartan* Agues. This Reason still appears unto me to be true ; but on further Consideration it does not seem to be the only one : For if it was, why are *Quartans* cured with more Ease than *Tertians* ? This Question occurring to my Thoughts, led me to consider the Matter a little further ; and to apprehend, that there are various Sorts of *viscid* Humours, whose Particles cohere with different Degrees of Tenacity : And that as in one Sort of them the Cohesion of the viscid Particles may be much stronger than in others ; so the Particles of such a viscid Humour may be slower
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in their Operation, and longer in assimilating so many Parts of the Blood into their own Kind, as are necessary to produce the Fit of a Fever. And we may easily understand, that the more firmly the Particles of a viscid Humour cohere together, the more difficult it must be by Medicines, to dissolve their Union; and sufficiently to attenuate the Blood that has them.

§ 172. The Consideration of what has been observed, § 171. may lead us to apprehend the Reason, why in *Quartan Agues* there are such long Intermissions; and why the Cure of them is so difficult; but give us Reason to imagine, that a double *Quartan* may more easily be cured than a single.

§ 173. That INTERMITTING FEVERS, in general, do arise from viscid Humours, may be infer'd from the known Qualities of those Medicines by which they are cured, viz. *Attenuating* in one Way, or other. Such a Quality have all the volatile, alca-
lous Spirits, and all the Salts of Vegetables; as likewise the following Things, viz. *Radix Bardanae majoris, Radix Gentianæ, Radix Tormentillæ, Radix Pentaphylli, Cortex Peruvianus, Cortex Elentherii, Flores*

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res Sulphuris, Sal Martis, and many other Drugs, which have been found effectual for the Cure of Intermitting Fevers, when given, during the Intermissions, in proper Doses, and sufficiently diluted with aqueous Liquors; tho' their Mode of attenuating the animal Fluids be different.

§ 174. It deserves Notice, that in Persons afflicted with Intermitting Fevers, the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, in the Intermissions, is commonly less strong than it ought to be; which may be infer'd from their Pulse being then weaker than in the Time of perfect Health.

§ 175. From what has been said, § 170, *ad* 174, it appears, that the curative Indications oblige Physicians to prescribe for Patients under *Quartan* Intermittents, those Medicines, which may dissolve, and attenuate the viscid Humours, that are mixed with the Blood; and strengthen the Action of the Heart, and Arteries; and that the fittest Opportunities for endeavouring these Things, are the Times of Intermission. But Bleeding must not be admitted, for Reasons I have already assigned. *Vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 317, 318, 326, 356, 447, 550, N^o 1. § 428.

§ 176.

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§ 176. 2. TERTIAN INTERMITTENTS are those Fevers, which return every other Day, or which comes once in every three Days, reckoning an Intermission Day for the first of any three.

§ 177. The Cause of this Species, § 176. seems to be viscid Humours, as in the former Sort, § 171, 173, only with this Difference, that the Particles of the viscid Humours do not in these cohere so tenaciously as in those; but are quicker in assimilating Parts of the animal Fluids into their own Quality.

§ 178. The curative Indication here is the same as in *Quartans*, § 175. and Methods of curing these Intermittents I shall exemplify in their proper Places among my Histories of Cases.

§ 179. 3. QUOTIDIAN INTERMITTENTS are those Fevers, which return once in every twenty-four Hours. There is a great Variety of these: Some have two Fever Fits in every twenty-four Hours, and some more: Some shall have the Fever-Fit twelve Hours, and the Intermission twelve Hours: Others have the Fever-Fits longer, and the Intermissions shorter, *et vice versâ*; and I have known

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known in some double, and treble *Quotidians*, that there have not been two Hours Intermiſſion at a Time, in the Space of a natural Day. There is likewise a vaſt Variety of different Symptoms attending theſe Fevers in different Perſons, and in different Years.

§ 180. Intermittents of this Tribe are by much the moſt dangerous, as they approach the neareſt to *Continual Fevers*, and are apt to become ſuch, from the Abundance of viſcid Humours, wherewith the Blood of Perſons under them does abound.

§ 181. The CURATIVE INDICATIONS are to attenuate the viſcid Humours by ſuitable *Difſolvents*; and to ſtrengthen the Solids by proper *Corroborants*.

§ 182. Corroborant to the curative Indication, § 181, Medicines may be given to the Patient both during the febrile Paroxiſm, and in the Time of the Intermiſſion: But the Medicines given while the Fever is on him, muſt be different from thoſe, which may ſafely and properly be exhibited in the Intermiſſion.

§ 183. Medicines which ſtimulate the Solids, and quicken the Pulse, muſt not be given

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given in the Time of the Fever ; but temperate Dissolvents, which are rather refrigerating, than heating, may properly, and beneficially be administered ; and in the Time of the Intermision, those Things may be mixed with Dissolvents, and given, which will increase the Force of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, and strengthen the Pulse.

§ 184. BLEEDING is by no Means proper : because, as there is scarcely ever a sanguine *Plethora*, and not often the due Quantity of red Blood in Persons afflicted with Intermittent Fevers, so taking away Blood weakens the Action of the Heart, and Arteries ; and renders the Solids more feeble ; and consequently hinders the Attenuation of the viscid Humours, which is the very Thing we ought to aim at.

§ 185. PURGING is very improper : (*vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 498. *Corol.* 2. § 502. N° 1. § 550. N° 3.) because the Thing wanted is not so much lessening the Quantity of the Lymph, as altering the Quality of the Blood ; and rendering it thinner. But the Application of
termision

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Blistering Plaisters in the Time of the Intermision is often proper, and very serviceable in this Species of Fevers.

§ 186. I will only add, that *Quotidian* Intermittents are generally the most frequent of any Kind of Fevers; and are attended with the greatest Variety of Symptoms.

§ 187. 4. ANOMOLOUS INTERMITTENTS, I call those Fevers, which come by Fits, and observe no regular Periods, or stated Times of coming, or going. This Sort often happens to *cathetic*, and *hydropic* Persons, who for some Days together are feverish at Times; and after a While for several Days, it may be, are free from all sensible febrile Symptoms.

§ 188. A CATHETIC INTERMITTENT is produced by those viscid Humours in the Blood, which are peculiar to young Females under, what are commonly called, Obstructions. In such Patients the Fluids are viscous, the muscular Fibres, and the Vessels generally lax, and the Quantity of red Globules too little, and does not bear a due Proportion to the serous Part of the Blood.

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Blood. From this State of Things arise those Symptoms, which occasion us to say of the Person under them, she has a *Cachexia*; or, to use a vulgar Expression, the *Green Sickness*. The QUICKNESS of the *Pulse* in such Bodies seems to be owing to a slow and languid Motion of the Blood thro' many capillary Arteries, chiefly in the external Superficies of the Body; (occasioned by the viscid Quality of it) whence it happens, that the Motion of it becomes quicker in the larger Arteries, and in those Capillaries, which are not constricted by the Pressure of the circumambient Air. The COLDNESS of the *Flesh*, which is commonly observed in such Persons happens, because the red Globules are deficient in Quantity, and consequently less Friction in the Blood, and less vital Heat, than in Time of Health; and because a less Quantity of nervous Liquid is secreted from the depauperated Blood; and because that Fluid is not propell'd thro' the subcutaneous Arteries with due Vigour, or in due Quantity. The PALENESS of the *Countenance* in such Persons proceeds from the Want of a due Quantity of healthful Blood to be propell'd thro'

thro' the subcutaneous Arteries. The DIFFICULTY of *Breathing*, or Shortness of Breath, which on any Motion such Patients are afflicted with, is occasioned by the viscous Quality of a weak Blood, and the Laxity of the Vessels; whence it happens, that, when by Means of any Exercise, the Blood is impell'd into the sanguine Vessels of the Lungs faster than usual, the Lungs are unable to contract themselves, as in Time of Health; and are constrained to more frequent Dilatations, that so the greater Quantity of Blood impell'd into them, may have Room to pass out of them: For when the Lungs are dilated, the passing of the Blood thro' them is most easy. The LOSS OF APPETITE in such Persons, is owing to a deficient Secretion of that dissolvent Humour by the Glandules situated in the Membranes of the Stomach, which should produce the Sense of Hunger, and contribute to the Digestion of the Aliment. The IRREGULAR APPETITE, which happens to some *coarcted* Persons, may be owing to a morbid Quality in the Juices secreted by the Glandules of the Stomach.

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§ 189. When the Viscidity of the Blood in cachectic Bodies increases to a certain Degree, then a febrile Paroxysm is the Consequence; and if the viscid Humours have an assimilating Quality, than the febrile Paroxysms return quicker, or slower, according to the Quantity, and Quality of the assimilating viscid Humours.

§ 190. The curative Indication very evidently leads us to endeavour three Things, *viz.* 1. To dissolve, and attenuate the viscid Humours. 2. To remove the Laxity of the Vessels. And, 3. To strengthen the Action of the Heart, and Arteries. How these Intentions may be accomplished, I shall shew in its proper Place by Example.

§ 191. An HYDROPIC INTERMITTENT happens, when the poor, watery Blood of Persons in Dropsies becomes viscous to a certain Degree, and owes its Rise to that viscid Quality of the Blood, which is occasioned by a Deficiency in the Quantity of red Globules, (so necessary to maintain the vital Heat, and Strength) and in that Force of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, which is requisite for a due Commination
of

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of the component Parts of the animal Fluids.

§ 192. If we consider the productive Cause of this Fever, and the Laxity of the Vessels, and the State of the *Viscera* in hydropic Patients, we shall see Reason to think, that the curative Indications are, 1. By proper Dissolvents to destroy the viscid Quality of the Blood. 2. By suitable Remedies to promote the Evacuation of any extravasated, or stagnant Lymph. 3. To remove the Laxity of the Vessels; and, 4. To recover the vital Strength of the Heart, and Arteries to its healthy Degree.

§ 193. Here I may observe, that *nitrous* and *chalybeate Salts*, and the *fixed Salts* of *Vegetables* mixed with proper *Corroborants* are in a special Manner suitable. But the Propriety of such Medicines I propose to shew by Example in its proper Place.

§ 194. II. REMITTING FEVERS are to be considered in the next Place. These are such in which the febrile Symptoms of Heat, Thirst, &c. do sensibly abate, and increase by Turns. In some Persons, the Remissions are greater, and in others less; and in some they are of a longer, in others of a shorter

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Duration:

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Duration : In some they happen periodical-ly; every Day about the same Hour.

§ 195. It deserves Observation, that near the Access of the *Remission*, some sensible Excretion, or other, is augmented; commonly, either the Quantity of Urine is increased, or a *Sweat* happens; which Evacu-ations sensibly abate again before the Aug-ment of the Fever; but if no sensible Eva-cuation is increased, we may then conclude, that instead thereof, there is an Increase of insensible Perspiration.

§ 196. The Reason of the Remission, I take to be this, *viz.* That, by the Force of the animal Organs, the morbid Humours are, in some Measure, attenuated, or the febrile Particles in some considerable Measure comminuted, and evacuated: Whence fol-lows an Abatement of the febrile Symp-toms; but that other of the viscid or fe-brific Particles at the same Time by *attract-ing*, or being *attracted* by Particles of the animal Fluids do assimilate them into their own Quality and Bulk, and thereby produce an Increase of the Fever again.

§ 127.

§ 197. If any should ask, how it comes to pass, that while some of the viscid, or *febrific Particles* are *comminuting*, and *attenuating*, (by Means of the Action of the Solids) others should be *assimilating*, and multiplying their Kind? I would answer, that the Reason hereof is pretty easy to be apprehended, if we consider, that the Quantity of the viscid, or febrific Particles is always very great, in this Sort of Fevers; and that the morbid Particles, while moving along the sanguine and lymphatic Veins, may be *assimilating* Parts of the animal Fluids into their own Quality and Bulk; and that they are only disunited, and comminuted, while they move thro' the Heart, the pulmonary Vessels, and sanguine Arteries, and the Vessels compressed by the frequent Dilatations of these; and therefore, that altho' by a Disunion, Commi-
nution, and Evacuation, of some of the febrific Particles, there happens an *Abatement* of the Fever, yet if the Nature of the viscid, or febrific Particles be such as quickly assimilates more Parts of the animal Fluids into their own Quality, an Increase of the Fever must soon happen again; unless, by

the Assistance of proper Remedies, the Texture of these Particles be altered, and the Comminution of them (in those Vessels, in which they can only be comminuted by the Action of the animal Organs) be rendered faster than the Assimilation, which is performed in the other Vessels.

§ 198. Upon the Account of the peculiar Quality of the viscid or febrific Particles in this Kind of Fevers, (they being quick in assimilating other Humours) it is that Persons afflicted with them are in Danger of Death; and such is the Cause of Danger in *Continual Fevers*; but in them the Danger is greater, as the febrific Cause is stronger.

§ 199. From what has been observed from § 194, *ad* 198. it is very evident, that the curative Indication is by suitable Dissolvents, and Attenuants, to reduce the animal Fluids to their natural Thinness; to disunite, and comminute the Particles, which ought to be excreted, and thus to promote their Evacuation; for when these Intentions are obtained, they will spontaneously pass off either by Urine, or by Sweat, or by insensible Perspiration, or partly by each of these
Ways,

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Ways. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 308, *ad* 316. and § 321.

§ 200. I would observe, that in these Fevers, (which partake much of the Quality of Intermittents) very often there is no extraordinary Rigidity of the Fibres, as there is in ardent, and inflammatory Fevers.

§ 201. I must add, that I do not remember any Persons, who had a sanguine *Plethora*, afflicted with this Sort of Fever; and that *Bleeding*, and *Purging*, are generally very improper. I need not here mention the Reasons, which evince their Impropriety in Fevers of this Tribe; but refer to *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 310, 311, 317, 319. and Chap. XIII.



C H A P. XII.

Containing a Distribution of CONTINUAL FEVERS from inspissating Causes into their Kinds, with Observations on Ardent Fevers, as to their Nature, Symptoms, and curative Indications; and also a Distribution of inflammatory Fevers into their Species; with Observations on general inflammatory Fevers, as to their Nature, Qualities, and curative Indications.

§ 202. III. CONTINUAL FEVERS from *inspissating Causes* are now to be considered. By Continual Fevers, I mean those, which have no Intermission, nor Remission, till the Declination of them towards finishing their Course, when Health is returning to the Patient. I know that Fevers of the last Class have been called

called *Continual*, and these *Continent*: But I chuse to denominate that Class *Remitting*, from the Symptom by which they are distinguished from every other Tribe of acute Diseases, and to call these *Continual*, which abide without Remission, till they are drawing to their Period, or an happy Conclusion.

§ 203. These Fevers may be divided into two Species, *viz.*

I. ARDENT.

2. INFLAMMATORY.

§ 204. I. ARDENT FEVERS are known to be such by the extreme burning Heat of the Patient's Flesh; a quick, and strong Pulse; great Thirst, and his Freedom from the Symptoms peculiar to inflammatory Fevers, § 215.

§ 205. These Fevers, (§ 204.) are attended with some, or other; more, or fewer of the following Symptoms, *viz.* Loathings, Vomitings, Anxiety, great Lassitude, Restlessness, Driness, Roughness, or Blackness of the Tongue, great Driness of the Skin, Quickness, and Difficulty of Respiration, Cough, *Delirium*, Watchfulness, *Coma*, and sometimes Convulsions.

§ 206.

§ 206. Fevers of this *Species* seem most frequently to arise from a sudden Inspissation of the Blood, and Lymph, occasioned by violent Exercise, too much Labour, burning Heat of the Sun, excessive Heat of the Air, or extreme Driness of the Air. *Vid. Rational Methods, &c.* § 296.

§ 207. I must here observe, that as the Heat of the Blood is excessive in these Fevers, so the Inspissation of the animal Fluids increases very fast. Hence the Danger of the Patient is exceeding great. It often puts an End to Life the third, or fourth Day; and seldom suffers the Patient to survive the seventh unless abated and removed by proper Remedies.

§ 208. It must likewise be remarked, that as the Fluids are too thick, so the Fibres, and Vessels are too rigid.

§ 209. From what has been observed, § 204, *ad* 208. it is manifest, that the CURATIVE INDICATIONS are, by proper *refrigerating Dissolvents*, to abate the febrile Heat, and thin the Fluids; and by suitable *Emollients, Relaxants, and Diluents*, to take off the Rigidity of the Vessels. *Vid. Rational*

ional Methods, &c. § 308, &c. ad 321.
and Chap. XX.

§ 210. What artificial Evacuations are improper in these Fevers, and the Reasons of their Impropriety may easily be understood from what I have said in my former Book on Fevers. That they may be cured without Bleeding, or Purging, or Vomiting, I shall shew by several Facts in their proper Place; and must declare, that I do not in my Way of Practice use any of those Evacuations, except a little Bleeding in plethoric Bodies; and yet have found, thro' the Direction, and Blessing of God, a Series of Successes to my Wishes.

§ 211. NITROUS and ACID Medicines have been most happily effectual in curing these Fevers; such as *Sal Nitri*, *Sal Prunelle*, *Tartarum Vitriolatum*, *Cremor Tartari*, *Spiritus Vitrioli*, *Spiritus Vitriolis dulcis*, *Fulapium purpureum Bateanum*, *Decoctum Coccinei Fullerii*, *Decoctum ad sitim Bateanum*, *Acetum*, *succus Limonum*, et *Aurantiorum acidorum*, &c.

§ 212. In the Use of refrigerating Dissolvents, and Attenuants, we must watchfully observe the Variations in the Pulse of the Patient,

Patient, and be careful that it sinks not too low ; and I may observe, that the mixing a small Proportion of some warm Ingredients with the cooling Salts, is in many Cases very serviceable.

§ 213. I will only add, that such general Rules as I have laid down in my former Book, (*vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, Chap. XX.) may profitably be attended to, in the Management of those Persons, who shall be under these Fevers.

§ 214. 2. INFLAMMATORY FEVERS are in the next Place to be considered ; and these may be distributed into two Kinds, *viz.*

1. GENERAL, in which many Parts of the Body, are, in a special Manner, the Seat of the Inflammation ; such as the *Small-Pox*, *Measles*, *Scarlet Fever*, &c.

2. PARTICULAR, in which some one Part only, or chiefly is inflamed ; such is the *pluritic Fever*, &c. I shall consider,

§ 215. 1. The GENERAL INFLAMMATORY FEVERS : But, in order to form right Ideas of these Diseases, it is necessary, that we should have a right Notion of an Inflammation : An INFLAMMATION, as I take it,

it, is that Obstruction of the sanguine, or of the lymphatic Vessels, or of both, which is attended with more than natural *Heat*, with *Tumour*, and with *Pain* of the Parts affected.

§ 216. When viscid Humours, or Particles too bulky move with Difficulty along the capillary Vessels; and fresh Quantities of Blood are propell'd from the Heart faster than the preceding Quantities can go into the Veins, the capillary Arteries must become obstructed, and of Necessity dilate, and tumify, and the circumjacent Nerves be compressed, or stretched to uneasy, or painful Sensations.

§ 217. When any of the animal Vessels are brought into this State, (§ 216.) they may be said to be obstructed, and *inflamed*; and the State, or Quality of the Blood, which occasions such Obstructions, (§ 215.) may be called *inflammatory*.

§ 218. INFLAMMATIONS may indeed be produced by various external Causes; *e. g.* *Contusions, Wounds, Burns, &c.* but these are not the Subject of our present Consideration. The Things we are now employing our Thoughts upon, are those Inflammations,

mations, which are the Effects of internal febrific Causes, viz, either a too great Thickness of the Blood, viscid Humours, or Particles too bulky mixed with it, or a Rigidity, or Constriction of some Vessels.

§ 219. As to the Event of an Inflammation, I would observe, that it may be very different. For, 1. The obstructing Matter may, either spontaneously, or by the Assistance of proper Remedies, become dissolved, and attenuated; and partly be discharged thro' the perspiratory, or other excretory Ducts, and partly be passed onwards to the sanguine, and lymphatic Veins, in the common Course of Circulation. Or, 2. It may *suppurate*; that is, corrupt, putrefy, and turn into that Humour we call *Pus*. Or, 3. if the obstructing Matter puts a total Period to the Circulation of the Fluids thro' the Vessels affected, it may terminate in a *Mortification*.

§ 220. One or other of these Events, (§ 219.) happens in all inflammatory Fevers. The *First* happens to those that recover from the *Measles*, *Scarlet Fever*, &c. The *Second* to those that recover from the *Small-*

Small-Pox; and the *Third* to many that die under inflammatory Fevers.

§ 221. That all inflammatory Fevers result either from a too great Thickness, or Viscidity of the Blood, or Particles mixed with it too bulky to pass easily thro' the capillary Vessels, or from Rigidity, or Constriction of some of the animal Vessels, (as observed, § 218.) is evident from this Consideration, *viz.* That without one or other of these Causes, there could not happen those Obstructions, and Dilatations of the Vessels, or those Pains, or Tumour in the Parts principally affected, which attend these Fevers; that is, in other Words, there could be no Inflammation of any Part of the Body.

§ 222. Here I would observe, that if a Constriction, or Rigidity, or Compression, of the Vessels in any Part, cause an Inflammation of that Part, and a Fever in Consequence thereof, that Fever is *Symptomatical*, and does not belong to the Species of which I am now speaking. For in the Class of which I am speaking, the Fever is antecedent, and the Symptoms of its being
inflammatory

inflammatory, are consequent to its Beginning.

§ 223 From what has been observed, (§ 221.) we may infer, the Propriety, and Necessity of prescribing, for the Cure of all inflammatory Fevers, such *dissolvent Medicines* as may thin the Blood, attenuate viscid Humours, and comminute any Particles, that may be too bulky for an easy Circulation, and Excretion; and such Remedies, as may *relax* the Fibres, and Vessels, when we find Reason to think them too rigid.

§ 224. GENERAL INFLAMMATORY FEVERS may be distributed into two Sorts, *viz.*

1. *The Non-eruptive.*
2. *The Eruptive.*

§ 225. 1. THE NON-ERUPTIVE. Of this *Species* are the RHEUMATIC FEVERS. I reckon these among the Kinds of General Inflammatory Fevers, because they are often attended with Heat, Tumour, and acute Pains in divers Parts of the Body.

§ 226. In these Fevers the lymphatic Arteries, and Veins are commonly the Vessels obstructed, and dilated; and the Distention of these, most frequently, is the Occasion
of

of the rheumatic Pains ; and the more they are distended, the more violently the circumjacent Nerves are stretched : and, consequently, the more acute are the Pains ; and where-ever the Pains are, whether in, or near the *Periosteum*, or the Tendons of Muscles, or the Joints of Bones, there we may conclude some lymphatic Vessels to be obstructed, and dilated ; and that there is the principal Inflammation.

§ 227. Here I must observe, that as a viscid Lymph seems to be the obstructing Matter, which in these Diseases principally produce the Pains ; and also the Swelling of the Parts affected ; so it appears to be the Reason why the rheumatic Swellings never suppurate : those Tumours only suppurating, where some sanguine Vessels are obstructed and inflamed ; or where some red Parts of the Blood have been impelled into lymphatic Vessels, and stagnate in them.

§ 228. The Fevers of this *Species*, (§ 225.) are attended with a Pulse quicker, and stronger than in Time of Health, and with greater Heat of the Flesh ; and are distinguished from other Fevers by their *Symptomatic Pains*, chiefly affecting the Arms,
M Shoulders,

Shoulders, Hips, Thighs, Knees, and Legs; but they may also affect any other Parts of the Body, where there are lymphatic Vessels. For by that Expression *rheumatic Pains*, I include all Pains, in any Parts of the Body, which result from the same Cause, and affect Vessels of the same *Series*; that is, those Pains, which are occasioned by a viscid Lymph obstructing, and distending some lymphatic Vessels. These I call *rheumatic*, whether they happen in the Limbs, or in the Sides of the *Abdomen*, or in the Back, or in any of the *Viscera*, &c. and there is a manifest Difference between Inflammatory Fevers of this Tribe, § 225, and others, *viz.* That in these the *Lymphatics* are the Vessels obstructed, distended, and tumefied, and the Pains do thence arise; whereas, in the others, some sanguine Vessels are obstructed, and distended; or else some lymphatic Vessels have red Globules of Blood impelled into them from the sanguine Arteries, and the Pains commonly are more acute, and pungent; and become pulsative, and throbbing, if the obstructing Matter suppurates: And therefore when I meet with a Fever attended with such Pains, as signify that the lymphatic Vessels, and not the sanguine, are the

Vessels

Vessels obstructed, and tumefied, then I call the *Fever rheumatic*, tho' the Limbs should be perfectly easy. The rheumatic Pains are sometimes in more, and sometimes in fewer Parts of the Body at once; and sometimes more fixed, and sometimes more shifting their Places.

§ 229. Some Fevers resulting from dissolvent Causes may be attended with Pains, by Means of *acrid, stimulating Particles* mixed, and circulating with the animal Fluids; but in those Fevers the Pulse is seldom stronger, tho' it may be somewhat quicker than in Time of Health; and the Heat of the Flesh is temperate; by which Symptoms they may be distinguished from the Species under our present Consideration.

§ 230. These Fevers (§ 225.) seem to result from a poor Blood attended with a peculiar Viscidity of the lymphatic Parts of it; which Blood commonly is brought into its morbid State thro' an Insufficiency in the Force of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries to comminute the nutritious Parts of the Chyle into the Nature and Quality of the animal Fluids; and to comminute their component Parts, and keep the Blood, and Lymph in a due State of Fluidity.

§ 231. This (§ 230.) seems to be the most common introductory Occasion of such a State of the Blood; but sometimes perhaps the animal Fluids become viscid, and sily, by Means of excessive Discharges by insensible Perspiration. When this is the Case, it may be known by the Patient's loosing Flesh, and sinking in Weight, below the healthful Standard.

§ 232. From what has been observed, (§ 231.) it is very manifest, that the *curative Indications* are, 1. To endeavour by proper *dissolving*, and *attenuating* Medicines, and suitable diluting Drinks, to reduce the Blood, and Lymph, to their natural Thinness; and if there has preceeded, and still continues a too large Excretion by insensible Perspiration, then to advise those Things which may lessen that Evacuation. 2. To strengthen the Solids.

§ 233. That neither *Bleeding*, nor *Purg- ing* are proper Remedies in these Diseases (§ 231.) is manifest from what has been said in *Rational Methods of curing Fe- vers*, § 310, 311, 317, 319, 449, 450, 451, 498. Corol. 2. and Chap. XX.

M 234

§ 234. It ought to be remembred, 1. That *taking away Blood* from Persons, who have no sanguine *Plethora*, and whose Quantity of red Globules does not exceed, renders the vital Strength less than it ought to be; and that in rheumatic Patients the vital Strength was but too little before their Sickness; and consequently that Bleeding them tends only to protract their Disease: and 2. That *Purging* them will evacuate the thinner Parts of the Lymph; and consequently render the animal Fluids, which were too thick before, still thicker. And it is very observable of Persons, who have been treated by those Methods, and recovered, that their Recovery is commonly slow, and tedious; whereas those, who have been managed in a more rational Way with suitable Dissolvents, and Attenuants, and Corroborants, have much sooner become free from their Fever, and Pains, and regain'd their Strength much faster. Correspondent to the Principles I have recommended, has been my Method of Practice; and the Success has fully answered my Wishes, and often exceeded my Expectations.

§ 235. I must here observe, that rheumatic Pains do sometimes remain after the Fe- is gone, the Reason of which may be either, 1. That the lymphatic Vessels, which were obstructed, are not sufficiently emptied; or 2. Because the viscid Quality of the Lymph is not quite destroyed; which seems to be the Case in those Patients, where the Pains are moving, and shifting from one Place to another; as the former appears to be the Case, where the Pains are fixed, and the Parts swell'd. When the Pains thus continue, it shews, that the Use of proper Medicines should be continued too.

§ 236. That these Fevers (§ 225.) may be cured without Bleeding, or Purging, and by what Means, I shall shew in their proper Place.

§ 237. 2. ERUPTIVE FEVERS are another *Species* of *General Inflammatory* Fevers, and commonly produce their several Symptomatical Inflammations on the exterior Superficies of the Body in the Extremities, or Endings of the lymphatic Arteries, immediately under the *Epidermis*: Sometimes indeed Inflammations are also produced in the Extremities of the capillary sanguine,

sanguine; or lymphatic Arteries, situated in the Membranes of the internal Superficies of the Body; which is the Case in the *Small-Pox*, when variolous Pustules are formed on the Membranes of the Mouth, *Oesophagus*, Stomach, and Intestines, &c.

§ 238. In some Eruptive Fevers the Matter excreted, to the exterior Superficies of the Body, suppurates, as in the *Small-Pox*, &c. But in others it does partly evaporate thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*; and partly, it may be, return into the circulating Fluids, leaving the Remainder dry; whence no Suppuration ensues; which is the Case in the *Measles*, *Scarlet Fever*, &c.

§ 239. The several *Species* of Eruptive Fevers seem to be produced by Sorts of Particles of Matter specifically distinct from each other. For each Sort of Particles produces its own Fever; *e. g. variolous Particles* produce not the *Measles*, but the *Small-Pox*; and so *morbillous Particles* produce not the *Small-Pox*, but the *Measles*, &c.

§ 240. There are divers Reasons to think the *febrific Particles*, which produce this, or that Eruptive Fever, to be specifically distinct

distinct from all the other Sorts; and also to believe, that the febrific Particles in the several Species of Eruptive Fevers, are capable of multiplying their Kind by assimilating some Parts of the Blood into their own Nature, and Quality. But to know where and how such Particles come to have their first Existence, and to know their several specific Bulks, and Figures, are Things not likely for us to attain.

§ 241. This, however, we know, that when they produce Fevers attended with great Heat, a quick, and strong Pulse, they have, by attracting, or being attracted by some Parts of the Blood, formed Particles too bulky for an easy Circulation, occasioned a greater Resistance to the flowing Blood from the capillary Arteries; and a greater Attrition of the Parts of the Blood against the Sides of the Vessels, and of the Vessels by the Blood impell'd into them; whence, as the Friction of the red Globules, and vital Heat are increased, so the Inspissation of the animal Fluids in Consequence thereof is increased too.

§ 242. It happens indeed in some Eruptive Fevers, that the Pulse is not much increased either in Force, or Quickness, nor the

the vital Heat much augmented; thus it is sometimes in the *Small-Pox*. But when it is so, we may conclude, that acrid, and dissolvent Particles were mixed with the variolous; and that the Fever is of the Complex Kind, which therefore must be treated accordingly.

§ 243. From what has been observed, (§ 241.) it is evident, that for Curing Eruptive Fevers, the chief Indication is to prescribe those Medicines, which may render the animal Fluids thinner, and comminute those too bulky Particles, which were formed by the *febrific Particles*.

§ 244. I shall say no more of these Classes, (§ 237.) because the proper Methods of managing Persons under Eruptive Fevers, may be easily deduced from what I have said in my *Treatise of the Small-Pox*, and *Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*.

C H A P. XIII.

Containing Observations on some of the principal Kinds of Particular Inflammatory Fevers, as to their Nature, Symptoms, and curative Indications,

§ 245. II. **P**ARTICULAR *Inflammatory Fevers*, (§ 214.) in which some one Part, only, or chiefly is inflamed, are now to be considered. These are manifold, and may be as various, as there are different Parts in the Body capable of suffering Inflammation. I shall briefly describe some of the principal of them, and then take Notice of their Causes, Manner of Production, and curative Indications.

§ 246. I. PHRENITIS, or, the *phrensy Fever*, is that continual, acute Fever, which produces an Inflammation of the Membranes, or Vessels of the Brain; known by violent Pains of the Head, the Appearance of Redness in the Face, and Eyes, Fierceness

ness of the Countenance, Watchfulness, disturbed Sleep, Respiration large, and not frequent, and Pulse hard; and by these Symptoms being soon followed with a continual *Delirium*, or a Depravation of the Senses with Outragiousness.

§ 247. 2. The QUINSY is that Fever, which produces an Inflammation, and Tumour of the internal Parts of the Throat; as the *Pharynx*, the *Larynx*, the Muscles at the Root of the Tongue, &c. known by Pain in the Parts affected, and a Difficulty of Swallowing; which sometimes increases to a total Incapacity of getting any Thing down into the Stomach.

§ 248. 3. A PERIPNEUMONY is that Fever, which produces an Inflammation of the sanguine, and lymphatic Arteries of one, or both the Lobes of the Lungs; known by an heavy Pain in the Parts affected, a dry Cough in the Beginning, Difficulty of Breathing, hot Breath, great Anxiety, and a small, soft, unequal Pulse.

§ 249. 4. PLEURITIS VERA, or what is called a *genuine Pleurisy* is that Fever, which produces an Inflammation of one Part, or other of the Membrane (which covers that Side

Side of the Ribs next the Cavity of the *Thorax* called the *Pleura*; known by an extremely *pungent*, or *stitching Pain* in the Part affected, which most frequently is in the right, or left Side, but may be next the Back; and also by a full, strong, hard, and quick Pulse, a Cough, and the Spitting of a Sort of bloody Matter. Here let me observe, that in, what some call, *Pleuritis notha*, or the *Bastard Pleurisy*, there is an Inflammation of the *Pleura*, as well as in the Sort now described; which we may infer both from the Pain, and the Quality of the Humour discharged by Spitting: But that Kind results partly from *dissolvent Causes*, as we may conclude from the Moderateness of the febrile Heat, and from the Weakness of the Pulse; and may be called a true *Pleurisy*, as well as this; and therefore I do not distinguish Pleurisies into *vera*, and *notha*; which Terms convey to me no positive, determinate Ideas of the State of the Fluids, or Solids of Patients under this, or the other Sort. I hope, therefore, that I may be indulged the Liberty of calling that (what has been denominated the *Pleuritis vera*) the *simplex Pleurisy*; because it re-

sults

sults only, or principally from one Sort of Causes, *viz.* The inspissating: and the other, the *Complex Pleurisy*, as being produced partly by *inspissating*, and partly by *dissolvent Causes*; which Names, or Characters may be useful to preserve in our Thoughts the peculiar Nature and Quality of the two Kinds of Pleurisies, and to keep us from running into a wrong Way for curing them.

§ 250. 5. PARAPHRENITIS is that Fever, which produces an Inflammation of the Diaphragm; known by a most extreme Pain in the Part affected; which is greatly increased by the Inspiration of Air in Breathing; likewise by Coughing, Sneezing, Vomiting, Squeezing in the Belly, when going to Stool, or making Water; also by a short, quick, and suffocative Respiration, performed only by the *Thorax*, the *Abdomen*, being in a Manner inactive; and by the drawing in of the Hypochondres, or Sides adjacent to the Diaphragm; and by the coming on of a continual *Delirium*.

§ 251. The INFLAMMATION of any other Part of the Body is known by considering the Seat of the Pain; if we find out that, we

we know the Part inflamed: But Skill in Anatomy, or a Knowledge of the Structure of human Bodies, it is necessary to the judging, rightly, what Part of the Body is the Seat of the Pain.

§ 252. Here it must be observed, that if the Fever preceded the Pains, it may be called *Essential*, or the primary Disease; but if it followed the Pains, and is the Effect of them, and of the Obstructions, which occasioned them, then it may properly be denominated *Symptomatical*.

§ 253. It is the first Sort of these (§ 252.) that I have under my present Consideration; and as the most common Causes of all other Inflammatory Fevers are either viscid Humours, a too great Thickness of the Blood, or its having Particles mixed with it too bulky for an easy Circulation, so these (§ 245.) are produced by the same; and it is easy to apprehend, that the Parts affected become inflamed by an Obstruction of the Course of the Fluids thro' their Vessels, occasioned by those Causes: But it is not so easy to assign with Certainty the Reason why, in the several Sorts of particular Inflammatory Fevers, such particular Parts are affected,

affected, and not others. *E.g.* Why in a Pleurisy, the *Pleura* and not other Membranes are inflamed? And so the Question may be put in other Cases. If the febrific Cause existed only in the Fluids, we might reasonably expect, that more Parts of the Body should become inflamed; and indeed the Inflammation would then be more general. It seems therefore rational to conclude, that in particular Inflammatory Fevers, there is not only one, or other of the Causes already mentioned existing in the Blood; but also some Disorder, or Distemperature in those Vessels themselves, which become more than the others obstructed; and, in Consequence thereof, inflamed. And as for the State of those Vessels, we have Reason to think it is such, in which the Diameter of their Cavities is less, than it ought to be.

§ 254. This (§ 253.) therefore leads us to enquire, what Causes might procure a Diminution of the Diameter of the Cavity of the Vessels, which become inflamed; and a little Consideration will convince us, that this may be done either, 1. By too great an Influx of nervous Liquid into those Nerves,
which

which are Part of the Contexture of the Vessels, which become inflamed. For such augmented Influxes of Liquid into those Nerves must necessarily dilate the Sides of them, and shorten their Length, and consequently introduce a spasmodic Constriction of those Vessels of which they are a Part. Or, 2. By too great Discharges of humid Particles from those Vessels, by Means whereof, they become rigid, and their Diameter less.

§ 255. It is not necessary for us to know the antecedent, or remote Causes, either of such augmented Influxes of nervous Liquid, or of such Discharges of humid Particles; it may be sufficient for us to know, (when in this Class of Fevers any particular Part of the Body becomes inflamed) that the Diameter of the Vessels in the Part affected, is less than it ought to be; and that it is incumbent on us to endeavour, by proper Remedies, to enlarge the Diameter of the obstructed Vessels.

§ 256. From what has been observed, (253, &c.) it is very plain that the curative Indications are, 1. By proper Dissolvents, and Attenuants to reduce the animal Fluids

to their natural Thinness, and comminute any Particles in them, that may be too bulky. 2. By suitable Relaxants, and Emollients, to render the Course of the Fluids easy thro' the obstructed Vessels.

§ 257. In the Management of Persons under Inflammatory Fevers, the Medicines and Methods must be varied according to the different Symptoms of the different Fevers; and according to the Age, Sex, and Constitutions of the Patients; and according to the Time of their Distemper.

§ 258. It is generally improper to take away BLOOD from Persons, who have no sanguine *Plethora*; nevertheless, as a lesser Evil to prevent a greater, it may be requisite in the Beginning of some particular Inflammatory Fevers. *E. g.* a *Phrenetis*, Quinsey, Peripneumony, Pleurisy, *Paraphrenitis*; and in Fevers producing Inflammations in the Stomach, Bowels, &c. for the Sake of making Revulsion from the Part inflamed, (when such Revulsion is wanted) and to mitigate the Pain for a while, and thereby to gain a better Opportunity of giving suitable Dissolvents, and Attenuants: But if the Patient is not plethoric, we

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should

should remember, that by Bleeding him, we have made the Quantity of his Blood less than it ought to be ; and, therefore, that we ought to guard against those ill Effects, which naturally follow such a Diminution of that important Fluid ; and carefully to keep the Pulse in a due State of Strength by proper Remedies ; and to advise that Aliment, which may help to repair that Loss of Blood.

§ 259. PURGING *Medicines* in the Beginning of these Fevers, (§ 245.) are improper, not only because they contribute nothing to the End we should aim at, but also because their Effects are contrary to the curative Indications ; for, by hastily diminishing the Quantity of the Lymph, they render the viscid Blood still more viscid. Therefore the rational Method of Cure, very manifestly is by proper *Dissolvents*, and *Attenuants* to render the animal Fluids thinner, and the Particles, which ought to be excreted, minute enough to pass easily thro' the excretory Ducts ; and to remove any *Rigidity* that may happen to be in the Vessels ; and when these Things are accomplished, the Fever will cease ; and the superfluous, excrementitious, and morbid

bid Humours will, by the Action and Force of the animal Organs, be evacuated one Way, or other; either by Urine, or Stool, or Sweat, or insensible Perspiration; or partly by them all, without exhibiting any Cathartic: But if in the Declination, or at the Period of the Distemper, a gentle Purge be given, it will not only be more safe, but in all probability more beneficial, than if administered sooner.

§ 260. As to Inflammatory Fevers in general, it may justly be affirmed, that most of them, in Bodies not plethoric, may be cured without *Bleeding*, or *Purging*; and that Persons freed from them without those Evacuations, do sooner recover their Strength, and are in less Danger either of relapsing into the same, or of falling into some other Disease. Thus I have found it in the Course of many Years Practice; and my Notion is grounded on a long Experience, and manifold Observations. I will not question whether many Persons having been recovered from Inflammatory Fevers, who have been blooded, and purged; but I believe it has been in a slower Manner, besides other Inconveniencies; and there is Reason to think,

that these Evacuations have destroyed many, who otherwise might have recovered from their Sickness.

§ 261. If there are Medicines, and Methods proper, and effectual for the Cure of Inflammatory Fevers, without *Bleeding*, or *Purging*, which do greatly weaken Persons, that are not plethoric, the Discovery of them must be very happy for Mankind: And that there are such, I hope will appear to Conviction from those Examples of Cures in some of the most frequent Sorts of Inflammatory Fevers, which I shall, in their proper Places, offer to Consideration.



C H A P. XIV.

Containing Observations on the second general Class of Fevers, viz. PUTRID FEVERS resulting from dissolvent Causes, as to their Nature, Symptoms, and curative Indications; with Remarks on Fevers of the third general Class, viz. those of the COMPLEX Kind.

§ 262. II. **T**HE next Class of Fevers comprehends all those, which simply, and purely result from *dissolvent Causes*.

§ 263. These dissolvent Causes (§ 262.) are either aqueous Particles diffused in a moist Air, (*vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 263, *ad* 269, 294.) or acrid Particles mixed with the animal Fluids, whether those Particles pre-existed in the Air, and were received into the Body from it; (*vid. Book ibid.* § 297.) or were *Effluvia*

from Bodies under those Fevers, in which the Blood abounded with dissolvent Particles. *Vid. Book. ibid. § 298.*

§ 264. In these acute Distempers the *febrific Particles* do more, or less make a *Disunion* of the component Parts of the animal Fluids, and break their Globules; and often occasion one, or other of the animal Excretions to be larger than in Time of Health. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers, § 301. N^o 3, 4.*

§ 265. These Fevers I call PUTRID, because they are attended with that Dissolution of the Parts both of the Fluids, and Solids, which tends to their Putrefaction, and will end in Death, and Rottenness, if it be not stopped, and cured. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers, § 268.*

§ 266. There is a great Variety of Symptoms, and Degrees of Danger in Fevers of this Tribe, according as the febrific Particles are more, or less in Quantity; and more, or less acrid, and dissolving in their Quality.

§ 267. These Fevers may be known by the following Symptoms, *viz.* 1. By the Pulse not being stronger, or much quicker than

than in Time of Health; or if quicker, yet weaker. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 294, 295. N° 1. 2. By the Heat of the Body being rather less than in Time of Health. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § *ibid.* N° 2. 3. By a sudden Loss of Strength. 4. A great Dejection of the Spirits with Sighing. 5. A black, or dry Tongue. 6. *Petechiæ*. 7. Sensible Evacuations colliquative: Or, 8. A sensible Wasting of the Flesh without them; from which we may conclude, that the Excretion by insensible Perspiration is excessive. By some, or other; more, or fewer of these Symptoms, when we meet with them in Persons under Fevers, we may know their Fever to be of the *putrid* Kind, and to result from dissolvent Causes. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 294, 295, 576, 577.

§ 268. If the Dissolution of the component Parts of the animal Fluids by aqueous Particles diffused in a moist Air, (when they are the febrific Cause) be not very great; or if the Quantity of acrid dissolvent Particles mixed with the Blood, be not very large, or if their dissolvent Quality be in a

lower Degree, (when such Particles are the productive Cause of the Fever) no *Petechiæ*, no Hæmorrhagies, no colliquative Evacuations may happen: But yet the Fever may be known to be putrid by the first five, or six Symptoms mentioned, § 267. These may be called putrid Fevers of the milder Sort.

§ 269. I have represented these Fevers as resulting from *dissolvent Causes*; and the Fluids of Persons under them as being *too thin*. 1. Because neither viscid Humours, a too great Thickness of the Blood, nor its having Particles mixed with it, too bulky for an easy Circulation can, with any Reason, be thought the productive Causes of them: For if such Causes existed, there would be some of the Symptoms that attend Ardent, or Inflammatory Fevers of one Kind, or other; and, therefore, from the Absence of such Symptoms, we may infer the Non-Existence of such Causes. 2. Because there are plain Evidences in divers of these Fevers, § 265. of a great Disunion, or Breaking of the component Parts of the animal Fluids; for all colliquative Evacua-

tions, Hemorrhagies, *Petechia*, &c. are Effects of such Disunion.

§ 270. Fevers from *dissolvent Causes* may be distributed into two Classes, viz.

1. The *milder Putrid*.

2. The *malignant Putrid*.

§ 271. 1. The Milder Putrid, I call those, which have no colliquative Evacuations. In these Fevers the dissolvent Causes are generally the weakest; and the Danger of the Patient tho' very great, yet less than the other Sort.

§ 272. 2. The Malignant Putrid are those, which are attended with some colliquative Evacuation, or Excretion. I call these *malignant*, because their Symptoms are more terrible, and their Nature more destructive, and deadly to the Patient.

§ 273. Some Gentlemen, it may be, would subdivide this Class, (§ 272.) and call those Fevers *colliquative*, which have colliquative Evacuations attending them; and those *petechial, spotted, or purple* Fevers, in which happen to appear the *Petechia*; and those *bleeding* Fevers in which a Dysentery, or any other Hemorrhage occurs. But I choose to comprehend all these
under

under the Character of *malignant Putrid*, to avoid a needless multiplying Distinctions, and because the Symptoms mentioned, may happen together in the same Persons, and under one and the same Sickness.

§ 274. There is no great Difficulty to understand how the fatal Symptoms of these Fevers, (§ 272.) are produced. 1. We may easily apprehend, that if the component Parts of the Blood, the nutritious, and the natural Globules of Lymph are sufficiently broken by acrid, dissolvent Particles, they may, with the excrementitious Humours, pass off in great Quantities thro' the intestinal Glandules, and so make *colliquative Looseness*; or thro' the Kidnies, and so form *colliquative Urines*; or thro' the subcutaneous Vessels, and so constitute *colliquative Sweats*; or thro' the salival Glands, and so become a *colliquative Spitting*; or else thro' the perspiratory Ducts, and so augment the insensible Perspiration, and waste the Body without an Increase of the sensible Evacuations. It must also be observed, that there is commonly a Laxity of the Vessels in these Fevers, which contributes to render the Evacuations more copious than in Time
of

of Health. 2. We may as readily conceive, that if red Globules of the Blood, either whole, or in some Measure broken, be propell'd into the lymphatic subcutaneous Arteries, and stagnate in them, Spots red, or purple, or black, called *Petechiæ*, may be the Consequence. 3. We may with as much Facility comprehend, that if any of the sanguine Vessels are corroded, or eaten thro' by acrid Particles, an *Hæmorrhage* must ensue.

§ 275. From what has been observed, it is very evident, that in Fevers from dissolvent Causes, and attended with a Laxity of the Vessels, the *curative Indications* are, 1. To alter the Figure, and Quality of the disuniting Particles; which, if they are acrid, only can be accomplished, either by comminuting them into lesser or a different Form, and breaking off their *Spicula*; or by the Addition of such other Particles to them, as will render their Points incapable of penetrating, and dividing the natural component Parts of the animal Fluids. 2. To inspissate the animal Fluids, and recover them to their natural Consistence and Density. 3. To take off the Laxity of the Vessels,

Vessels, lessen their Diameter, and reduce them to the healthful State. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 330, *ad* 357. and § 555, *ad* 559.

§ 276. That these Fevers (§ 262.) may be cured without Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purg-
ing, I shall shew by Facts in their proper
Places.

§ 278. III. COMPLEX FEVERS (§ 157.)
come now under our Consideration. These,
as has been observed, result partly from *in-
spissating*, and partly from *dissolvent Cau-
ses*; and may be known by their having a
Complication of Symptoms peculiar to the
two foregoing general Classes; and by the
Knowledge of those Sorts of Fevers, we may
attain an Understanding of these. Here I
desire to remark a few Particulars, *viz.*

1. That these Fevers may sometimes pro-
ceed from the two Sorts of Causes, men-
tioned, in an equal Proportion of one to
the other.

2. That sometimes the *inspissating Cau-
ses* may, in the Production of these Distem-
pers, exceed the Proportion of the *dissol-
vent Causes*; and that they may do so in
a great Variety of Degrees; and that the
more

more they do so, the more will the Fever resemble those, which result purely from *inspissating Causes*.

3. That in like Manner the *dissolvent Causes*, in the Production of these Complex Fevers, may sometimes exceed the Proportion of the *inspissating Causes*; and may do so in a great Variety of Degrees; and that the more they do so, the more will such Fevers resemble those, which are purely *Putrid*.

4. That the *febrile Symptoms*, in the *Complex Fevers*, will be according to the Proportion, which one Sort of the productive Causes bears to the other.

§ 279. These Fevers (§ 278.) may be divided into the following Species, *viz.*

1. *Intermitting*.
2. *Remitting*.
3. *Continual*.

§ 280. 1. The *Complex Intermitting*. All Intermitting Fevers deduce their Original, and always in a great Measure depend on inspissating Causes; but often in the Blood of the Patient there are acrid dissolvent Particles, which, when they exist in a certain Degree, as to Quantity, and a dissolving Quality, do

do produce some Symptoms, which occasion us to declare, that the Intermittent is of the complex Kind.

§ 281. From such a Complication of Causes, *Quartans*, *Tertians*, and *Quotidian*s, come to be of a complex Sort; and of the *Quotidian* the most frequent and remarkable are the **HECTIC FEVERS**; which evidently depend partly on viscid Humours, partly on saline, acrid, and dissolvent Particles in the animal Fluids, and partly on a Laxity and Weakness of the Vessels.

§ 282. 2. *Complex Remittents* are different from each other, as the Symptoms complicated happen to be different.

§ 283. 3. *Complex continual Fevers* likewise are diversified by the Difference of the incidental Symptoms. Here I will only mention one Sort, *viz.* the *Pleuritis notha*, *sive spuria*, a Bastard Pleurisy; which I shall call the *Complex Pleurisy* for Reasons assign'd, § 249.

§ 284. The *Complex Pleurisy*, I call that Fever, which is attended with a *violent Pain* of one *Side*, or the other, *Cough*, *uneasy Respiration*, the *Spitting of a bloody Matter*, a dry Tongue, great Thirst, a quick
and

and weak Pulse, and moderate Heat of the Flesh; by some or other of which Symptoms this Sort of Fevers may be known.

§ 285. In this Fever, (§ 284.) the Pain, the uneasy Respiration, the Matter discharged by Spitting, shew that this Fever is in part produced by inspissating Causes, and is attended with a Sort of Inflammation: But then the Weakness of the Pulse, the Moderateness of the Heat of the Flesh, indicate the Existence of dissolvent Particles in the Blood; and therefore may fitly be called a Complex Fever, as I have already observed, § 249.

§ 286. Here it must be remarked, that Bleeding in this Distemper (§ 284.) renders the Pulse weaker, which was too weak before, hastens the Fever to a fatal Period, rendering the Recovery of the Patient in a Manner hopeless, and his Death inevitable.

§ 287. I have no Occasion here to discourse on the curative Indications, or the proper Methods of managing Persons under *Complex Fevers*; these Things being easily deducible from what has been said concerning Fevers of the two first general *Classes* in the foregoing Sections of this Book, and
in

in my Book of *Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*; to which I must refer my Reader.

§ 288. I must observe, that *drinking plentifully of proper Liquors* is of great Importance not only in Fevers resulting from inspissating Causes, but also in those which are produced by dissolvent Causes, and where the Blood is too thin; because it may contribute to dilute the acrid Humours, and set the dissolvent Particles at a greater Distance from each other; and thereby abate their Influence, and Agency; as much diluting *Aqua Fortis* with Water, will destroy its dissolvent Quality. 2. Because it may wash off, and carry away thro' the excretory Ducts many of the acrid, dissolvent Particles. For these Reasons, even under putrid Fevers, sick Persons ought to be directed to agreeable, pleasant, and proper Drinks, and advised to drink freely of them. I shall now conclude this Chapter with some Tables, which may very much subserve the important Design of these Papers; and then proceed to some proper Histories of febrile Cases.

Table

(193)

A Table of the most common
the Cases by which they

Fevers are either, 1. From the
2. From the
Cases: 1. are in early
from the one Class.

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Fevers produced by the same Cause

TABLE of the most common

F E V E R S ;

WITH

TABLES of the SYMPTOMS pe-
culiar to the three General
CLASSES of them.

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A TABLE

A TABLE of the most common the CASES by which they

FEVERS are either, 1. From *inspissating* Causes : Or,
2. From *dissolvent* Causes : Or, 3. From *complex*
Causes ; that is, partly from inspissating, and partly
from dissolvent Causes.

I. FEVERS produced by *inspissating* Causes are either,

I. INTERMITTING, and these are either,

1. *Quartans*, exemplified in Cases II. § 301, ad 309.
2. *Tertians* exemplified in Case I. § 310. ad 314.
3. *Quotidians*, exemplified in Cases XIII. § 315, 377.
4. *Anomalous*, viz. *Cachectic*, Case I. § 379. ad 382. *Hydropic*, Case I. § 383.

II. REMITTING, Case VI. § 387. ad 410.

III. CONTINUAL ; which are either,

1. *Ardent*, Cases VIII. § 411. ad 450.
2. *Inflammatory* ; which are either,

I. *General Inflammatory Fevers*. These are either,

1. *Non-Eruptive* ; e. g. the *Rheumatic*, Cases IV. § 451. ad 469.
2. *Eruptive* ; which are either,
 1. The *Pustulary* ; e. g. the *Small-Pox*, or,
 2. The *Flat* ; e. g. the *Scarlet Fever*, &c. Cases II. § 470. ad 482.

II. *Particular Inflammatory Fevers*. The most frequent Sorts of which are either,

1. The *Anginose*, in which some Parts of the Throat are inflamed, Cases IV. § 483. ad 502.
2. The *Pleuritic*, in which the *Pleura* is inflamed, Cases II. § 503. ad 516.

II. FEVERS ;

FEVERS; with the Numbers of are Exemplified.

II. FEVERS; which are produced by *dissolvent* Causes;
which are either,

1. The PUTRID, without colliquative Evacuations,
Cases IV. § 518. *ad* 527.
2. The PUTRID, with colliquative Evacuations,
Cases II. § 528. *ad* 531.

III. FEVERS COMPLEX, which are produced partly
by inspissating, and partly by dissolvent Causes.
These are either,

I. INTERMITTING; and either,

1. *Quartans*, Case I. § 532. *ad* 534.
2. *Tertians*.
3. *Quotidians*, Cases IV. § 535. *ad* 549.
4. *Hectics*, Cases V. § 550. *ad* 568.

II. REMITTING, Case I. § 569, 570.

III. CONTINUAL; which may be either,

1. *General*, and anomalous, Cases IV. § 571. *ad* 579.
2. *Particular*; e. g. *Complex Pleurifies*, &c.
Cases VI. § 580. *ad* 608.

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I. INTERMITTING, and these are either,

1. *Quartans*, exemplified in Cases II. § 301, ad 309.
2. *Tertians* exemplified in Case I. § 310. ad 314.
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2. *Tertians*.
3. *Quotidians*, Cafes IV. § 535. *ad* 549.
4. *Hectics*, Cafes V. § 550. *ad* 568.

II. REMITTING, Case I. § 569, 570.

III. CONTINUAL; which may be either,

1. *General*, and anomalous, Cafes IV. § 571. *ad* 579.
2. *Particular*; e. g. *Complex Pleurifies*, &c.
Cafes VI. § 580. *ad* 608.

Of SYMPTOMS, *which discover to us, that the Fevers they attend, are produced by inspissating Causes; and that the animal Fluids are too thick.*

1. **T**HE *quick* PULSE, (§ 10, 11.) if it has greater Strength than in Time of Health.
2. The *full* PULSE, § 13.
3. The *hard* PULSE, § 15.
4. The *strong* PULSE, § 17.
3. The PULSE *unequal* as to Force, (§ 20.) if the Heat of the Body is great, and the Pulse strong.
6. That RESPIRATION, or Breathing which is *painful*, § 32.
7. That RESPIRATION, which is *little*, § 34.
8. That RESPIRATION, which is *quick*, § 36.
9. That RESPIRATION, which is *difficult*, § 39.
10. A *white* TONGUE, § 41.
11. A *furry* TONGUE, § 42.
12. A *dry* TONGUE, § 43.
13. PAINS *heavy*, § 55.
14. PAINS *stitching*, § 57. because in Fevers from dissolvent Causes, very rarely the nervous Liquid is secreted in a Quantity sufficient to produce this Symptom.
15. PAINS *moving*, § 60.
16. PAINS *fixed*, § 61.
17. PAINS *pulsative*, § 62.
18. PAINS *periodical*, § 64.
19. That URINE, which is *too little* in Quantity, § 75.
20. That URINE, which is *pale*, § 76. when the Pulse is quick, and strong, and the Heat of the Body is great.
21. That

21. That URINE, which is *high-coloured, clear, and without Cloud, or Sediment*, § 79. when the Pulse is quick, and strong, and the Heat of the Body is great.
22. That URINE, which is *flame-coloured, clear, and without Sediment, or Cloud*, § 84.
23. That URINE, which is *clear*, when first made, and afterwards turns *muddy*, but drops no Sediment, § 85.
24. That URINE, which is *frothy*, and has *Bubbles* long abiding on its Surface, § 94, 95.
25. That URINE, which is *high-coloured*, but *insipid*, § 96.
26. COSTIVENESS, or a long Retention of the intestinal Excrements, § 107. *Corol. 1.*
27. STOOLS *frequent, thin, and watery*, (§ 107. *Corol. 2.*) when the Pulse is quick, and strong, and the Heat of the Body great. But this Symptom rarely happens.
28. STOOLS *bloody*, (§ 107. *Corol. 4.*) when the Flesh is burning hot, and the Pulse full, strong, and quick.
29. STOOLS *chylous*, § 107. *Corol. 5.*
30. STOOLS *loose*, but neither *watery*, nor *chylous*, nor *mucous*, nor *bloody*, § 107. *Corol. 7.*
31. INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION being much too little, § 111.
32. CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, § 125.
33. The HEAT of the Body great. *Vid. also* § 267.

Of SYMPTOMS, which signify, that the Fevers they attend, are produced by dissolvent Causes; and that the animal Fluids are acrimonious, and too thin.

1. THE PULSE that is *slow*, § 12. because it discovers, that the Texture of the component Parts of the Blood is so altered, as not to afford sufficient suitable Matter for the nervous Secretion, § 18.
2. The PULSE that is *empty*, § 14.
3. The PULSE that is *soft*, § 16.
4. The PULSE that is *weak*, § 18.
5. The PULSE that is *unequal* as to Force, (§ 20.) if, at the same Time, it is not so strong as in Health, and if the Heat of the Body is temperate.
6. The PULSE, which resembles that of Persons in Health, § 27.
7. An *easy* RESPIRATION, (§ 31.) when attended with a dry, and black Tongue.
8. The TONGUE appearing *moist*, and with *Aphthæ*, § 46.
9. Those PAINS, which are *biting*, and *gnawing*, § 56.
10. Those PAINS, which are *pricking*, § 58.
11. Those PAINS, which are *stinging*, § 59.
12. Those PAINS, which are *itching*, § 63.
13. That URINE, which is *pale*, (§ 76.) when the Pulse is weak, and the Heat of the Body temperate.
14. That URINE, which is *more* in Quantity, in Proportion to the Liquors drank, than in Time of Health, § 74.
15. That URINE, which is *high-coloured*, *clear*, and without *Sediment*, or *Cloud*, (§ 79.) when the Pulse is

- is not strong, nor very quick, nor the Heat of the Body great.
16. That URINE, which is much in Quantity, *fat*, and *oily*, § 97.
 17. URINE that is *bloody*, (§ 98.) when the Pulse is not strong.
 18. URINE of a *fad*, or *dark red Colour*, clear without Sediment, (§ 99.) when the Pulse is not strong, nor the Heat of the Body great.
 19. URINE that comes away *black*, and drops a black Sediment, § 100.
 20. URINE that has a *cadaverous Scent*, § 101.
 21. STOOLS *frequent*, and *thin*, § 107. *Corol. 2.* when the Heat of the Flesh is temperate, and the Pulse not strong.
 22. STOOLS, that are *mucous*, § 107. *Corol. 3.*
 23. STOOLS, that are *bloody*, (§ 107. *Corol. 4.*) when the Pulse is not strong, nor the Heat of the Body great.
 24. STOOLS, that are *putrid*, § 107. *Corol. 6.*
 25. STOOLS, that are *colliquative*, § 107. *Corol. 8.*
 26. INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION being much too great, § 111.
 27. SWEATS *profuse*, § 120.
 28. SWEATS *colliquative*, § 121.
 29. SPITTING, *excessive*, or *colliquative*, § 127.
 30. The HEAT of the Body *temperati*, or *too little*.

Of SYMPTOMS of Complex Fevers, which shew, that the Fevers are produced partly by inspissating, and partly by dissolvent Causes.

1. THE PULSE, that is *unequal*, both as to Force and Time, § 20, 21. and the *intermitting* Pulse, § 22.
2. The PULSE, which is *quick*, and *weak*, § 26.
3. That RESPIRATION, which is *unequal*, § 38.
4. The TONGUE, that is *dry*, and *black*, § 44.
5. The TONGUE, that is *chapt*, § 45.
6. The TONGUE that has *dry Aphthæ*, § 47.
7. PAINS *lancing*, *cutting*, *grinding*, § 53.
8. PAINS *acute*, § 54.
9. That URINE, which comes off *thick*, and *muddy*, and remains so without dropping any Sediment, § 87. when the Pulse is weak.
10. SWEATS, which are cold, and clammy, § 122. And besides these, every *Combination* of any Symptoms mentioned in Table A. with any of those specified in Table B. must be reckoned among the Signs, or *Diagnosticks* of *Complex Fevers*.

CHAP. XV.

Containing Cases of Catarrhs, and Coughs.

§ 289. III. **T**HE THIRD Thing proposed (§ 3.) to be done in these Papers, is to *exemplify those Methods of curing Fevers, I have recommended, by relating a Variety of Cases of the most common Fevers, and the Methods, and Medicines by which they were cured.* But I shall premise some Cases of COUGHS, and CATARRHS, in which my Practice has corresponded with the Theory laid down, § 159. *ad* 161. foregoing.

CASE I.

§ 290. **I** Have myself in Years past, been frequently afflicted with *Catarrhs*, and violent *Coughs*; and very often the following simple Mixture, repeated once or twice, has effectually removed them.

℞ Mellis uncias duas cum semisse, Florum Sulphuris semunciam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis, attenuans, et moderate diaphoretica, cujus
Dosis

Dosis fit Drachma una, frequenter, sed sæpius vel varius, ut opus fuerit, sumenda,

§ 291. About the Year 1718. in the Winter-Season, I had a very troublesome *Catarrh*, and violent *Cough*, and prescribed for myself the following Medicines, which with the Divine Blessing, were effectual to my Cure,

℞ *Salis Martis Riverii* Scrupulos duos, *Florum Sulphuris* drachmas duas, *Millepedarum præparatarum* drachmam unam, *Terræ Japonicæ* scrupulum unum, *Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbuti* duas uncias, *Syrupi Tormentillæ* duas uncias cum semisse, *miscantur et fiat ELECTUARIUM* attenuans, et diaphoreticum. *Dosis fuit Quantitas Nucis Moscatæ majoris, bis in die.*

℞ *Balsami Lucatelli* drachmas tres, *Florum Sulphuris* drachmam unam, *Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum* uncias duas, *Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati*, *Syrupi de Alibæa*, *Syrupi de Rosis siccis, singulorum* unciam unam, et *fiat MISTURV* pectoralis, *cujus Dosis fuit aliquantillum, subinde Tussi urgente sumendum.*

§ 292. In the Years 1722, 1723, 1724. I was several Times afflicted with *Catarrhs*, and violent *Coughs*; and was always cured by the following Medicine, once, and sometimes twice repeated.

℞ *Balsami Lucatelli*, *Florum Sulphuris singulorum* drachmas duas, *Cremionis Tartari*, scrupulos quatuor, *Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum*, *Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati*, *Syrupi*

A Catarrh and Cough. 203

rupi de Alibæa, Syrupi Balsamici, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, singulorum semunciam, et fiat MISTURA. Dosis fuit drachmæ duæ, bis, ter, quaterve in die.

§ 293. Since those Years, when I find those Disorders returning, I take the Mixture prescribed, § 290. which has hitherto proved effectual to my Relief.

CASE II.

§ 294. *January 5. 1714-15.* my Advice was desired for a young Lady near *Teovil* in *Somersetshire*, aged about seventeen Years; who was afflicted with a most violent *Cough* from a salt acrid Humour falling on the *Aspera Arteria*. The Fits of Coughing were so violent, as to force her Water involuntarily from her. I prescribed the following Medicines, which were effectual for her Cure, and she soon became free from her Catarrh.

℞ Salis Martis Riverii scrupulum unum, Antimonii crudi scrupulos duos, Millepedarum præparatarum drachmam unam, Gummi Ammoniaci scrupulos quatuor, Balsami Peruviani guttas viginti, Balsami Capivi quantitatem sufficientem. Misceantur et fiant PILULÆ mediocres, attenuantes, et diaphoreticæ, inaurandæ; quarum capiat quatuor horâ una ante prandium, et cœnam, superbibenda tres uncias Apozematis sequentis.

℞ Radicis

℞ Radicis Gentianæ semunciam, Corticis Sassafras drachmas tres, Hederae terrestris, Absinthii vulgaris, singulorum manipulum unum, Seminum Cardui Benedicti, Cubearum singulorum drachmam unam, Aquæ Fontanæ bulliantis quantitatem sufficientem. Stent in digestionē fervidā et clausa per horas duas; dein Liquoris colati sexdecim unciiis adde Vini albi libram unam, et fiat APOZEMA, stomachicum, et diaphoreticum.

CASE III.

§ 295. *October 1. 1729.* my Advice was desired for the Reverend Mr. *R. W---s.* near *Dedham* in *Essex*, who was afflicted with a *Catarrh*, and a troublesome *Cough*; and was very subject to take cold. I prescribed the following Medicines, which proved effectual to his Cure.

℞ Radicis Serpentariae Virginianæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, Lactis Sulphuris, singulorum semi-drachmam, Camphoræ scrupulum unum, Croci grana decem, Syracis Calamitæ, Balsami Tolutani, singulorum drachmam unam, Balsami Peruviani quantitatem sufficientem. Misceantur, et fiant PILULÆ, attenuantes et diaphoreticæ, mediocres; quarum capiat quatuor Vesperī, et Manè, superbibendo Cochlearia quinque Apozematis sequentis.

℞ Ligni Guajaci, Ligni Sassafras, singulorum unciam unam, coquantur cum Aquæ Benedictæ simplicis sufficienti quantitate, sub finem decoctionis addendo Radicis Zinziberis rasi scrupulos duos; dein Liquoris colati unciiis sexdecim adde Aquæ Pulegii uncias quatuordecim, Syrupi Balsamici duas uncias, et fiat APOZEMA diaphoreticum.

CASE IV.

CASE IV.

§ 296. *August 13. 1731.* my Advice was desired for a Child of Mr. *Thomas Moss*, of *Revenall* in *Essex*, aged nineteen Months, which had the *Höoping-Cough*. I prescribed the following Mixture, and ordered, that after the Child had taken it, it should be purged with *Manna*; which Method was effectual to its Recovery.

℞ Millepedarum preparatarum, Florum Sulphuris, Antimonii diaphoretici, singulorum grana decem, Salis Absinthii grana sex. Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, tres uncias, et semis, Syrupi Balsamici semunciam, et fiat MISTURA attenuans et diaphoretica, de quâ capiat unum Cochleare ter in die, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

CASE V.

§ 297. *January 17. 1733-34.* my Advice was desired for Mrs. *E--- A---*, aged thirty-one Years, a fat Woman: She had been afflicted with a *Catarrh*, and a violent *Cough* for the last Fortnight, attended with a *great Shortness of Breath*: She complained also of a great Load cross her Stomach, seeming to her like a Lump of Lead; and

206 *with Shortness of Breath.*

and of a Straitness cross her Breast; and that her Difficulty of Breathing at Nights was so extreme, that she could hardly live: Her Appetite to Food was pretty good, and she was not thirsty: She was costive, and her Urine was high-coloured. I prescribed for her as follows.

℞ *Spermatis Ceti, Salis Prunellæ singulorum semi-drachmam, Coccinellæ scrupulum unum, Croci grana decem, misceantur, et fiat PULVIS attenuans et emolliens; in Partes quatuor æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam bis in die cum uno Cochleari Mellis despumati mistura, superbibendo Haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum Hyssopo præparatæ.*

℞ *Balsami Capiivi drachmam unam dissolvatur cum Vitelli recentis Ovi drachmis tribus, dein adde Syrupi Balsamici fescunciam, Aquæ Pulegis duas uncias, et fiat MISTURA detergens et balsamica, de qua capiat unum Cochleare largum Vespri et Mane.*

℞ *Gummi Ammoniaci, Spermatis Ceti singulorum scrupulos duos, dissolvantur in Aqua Pulegii duabus uncias et semis, dein adde Gas Sulphuris fescunciam, Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis, de quâ subinde capiat unum Cochleare, urgente Respirationis Difficultate.*

§ 298. *January 21.* I visited her, and found the Load at her Stomach, and Difficulty of Breathing very much abated, tho' she had taken a fresh Cold; and her Cough was not so troublesome. I ordered the *balsamic,*

samic, and *pectoral Mixtures* to be repeated, and prescribed the following *Linctus*; in the Use of which, she soon became free from her Complaints, without Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging.

℞ *Lacis Sulphuris*, *Spermatis Ceti singulorum scrupulos duos*, *Mellis uncias tres*, *Syrupi Balsamici*, *Olei*, *Amygdalarum dulcium singulorum semunciam*, *misceantur secundum artem*, *et fiat LINCTUS*, *de quo capiat aliquantillum subinde Tussi urgente.*

CASE VI.

§ 299. May 23. 1734. my Advice was desired for Mrs. W---'s Child, aged four Years: She had been afflicted for a Week with a *Hooping-Cough*: She had a pretty good Stomach to her Victuals, and was not very feverish; but the Fits of Coughing were pretty frequent, and very violent. I ordered Water Gruel, and Mutton Broth for her Food, and Apple Water for her Drink (that is, Water with which the Pulp of roasted Apples had been mixed) a little sweetned, if at any Time she should be thirsty; and prescribed the following Medicines.

℞ *Florum Sulphuris drachmam unam*, *Cremonis Tartari scrupulum unum*, *Conserve Fructuum Cynosbati drachmam unam*,

unam, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci drachmas decem, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis et attenuans, ejus capiat aliquantillum omni Bihorio.

℞ Succi Rutæ recentè expressi unciam unam, Salis Prunellæ grana decem, Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci Mellis, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA attenuans, de qua capiat Cochleare parvulum tertiis horis.

§ 300. *Thursday, June 6.* her Mother came to me for farther Advice: She acquainted me that the Child was better, and that the Fits of Coughing did not return so frequently, as they used to do. I ordered the following Medicines for her, which were repeated; and by which, with the Divine Blessing, she recover'd from her Cough.

℞ Florum Sulphuris drachmam unam, Mellis fescunciam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis, de quâ subinde capiat aliquantillum.

℞ Musci Corallini præparati, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Absinthii, singulorum scrupulum unum, Salis Prunellæ grana decem, Aquæ Pulegii fescunciam, Aquæ Menthæ duas uncias, Tincturæ Croci guttas triginta, Syrupi Balsamici semunciam, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans, de quo capiat unum Cochleare horis quartis, vel sextis. Phialâ prius agitâ.

C H A P. XVI.

Containing Cases of Intermitting Fevers, resulting from inspissating Causes.

CASE VII.

§ 301. **D**Ecember 18. 1731. I was desired to advise for ROBERT BROWN, of *Hatfield* near *Witham* in *Essex*, a labouring Man, aged thirty-six Years, afflicted with a *Quartan Ague*, which took him a Fortnight before the last *Michaelmas*. His febrile Fits began with a Chilliness, and that was succeeded by Heat, which continued about three Hours; after which he fell into *cold clammy Sweats*, which lasted seven, or eight Hours. He was very thirsty while the cold Part of the Fit lasted, and very little thirsty afterwards. His Urine was exceedingly high-colour'd at the going off of his Fits. His Face, and Body *swell'd* pretty much, but especially when his Fits were on him. He had a troublesome *Cough*, and *Shortness of Breath*, for the last Month.

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I prescribed the following Powders, and ordered, that if, by Means of them, he missed the next Fit, he should omit taking them for four Days; but that then he should have them repeated, and take a Dose of them once in four Hours, till he had taken a second Parcel of them.

℞ *Radiciſ Serpentinæ Virginianæ, Millepedarum præparatarum, ſingulorum grana triginta, Corticiſ Peruviani unciam unam, miſceantur, et fiat PULVIS ſubtilis, in duodecim partes equales dividendus, quarum ſecundis horis, abſente febre, capiat unam cum Cochlearibus aliquot Aquæ puræ miſtam.*

§ 302. *December 21.* I was informed, that he had taken the Powders as directed, and had miſſed his Fit. I therefore ordered him the following medicated Drink, to be uſed thoſe Days in which he did not take the Bark, and that the Powders ſhould be repeated at the Time before appointed.

℞ *Limaturarum Ferri unciam unam, Chamemeli, Rutæ, ſingulorum manipulum unum, Radiciſ Zinziberis ineiſi drachmam unam, ponantur in Lagena vitrea, cum Cereviſe melioris libris duabus, infundantur per horas viginti, dein hujus Cereviſe bibat hauſtum bis in die, et quoties hauſtus expromatur, toties Lagena de novâ Cereviſe iterum repleatur, donec Ingredientia fuerint effuſa.*

§ 303. *The*

Quartan Fever irregular, &c. 211

§ 303. The Powders were repeated, and the medicated Beer used; and in this Method he recovered from his *Ague, Cough, Shortness of Breath,* and a *Lentophlegmatic Habit* of Body; and I never heard he had any Relapse.

CASE VIII.

§ 304. *Monday, January 10. 1731-32.* I was desired to advise for EDWARD DICE, a Husbandman at *Witham*, aged twenty-six Years. He had enjoy'd a very imperfect State of Health thro' the two, or three last Years; being often ill in his Stomach, with Loss of Appetite, and often Vomiting his Food soon after he had taken it. He was frequently afflicted with a Pain in his Loins, and a Sense of Weariness; and with Pains in his Legs, and was often very thirsty.

§ 305. He was taken soon after *Midsummer* last with a Cough, which has continued ever since, attended with a great *Shortness of Breath*, and the Spitting a great Deal of a bloody Sort of purulent Matter. One and twenty Weeks ago he was taken with an Intermitting Fever, which still continued;

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the febrile Fits coming sometimes every third Day; sometimes two Days successively, and miss one; and sometimes every Day; and of late the Fever returns every Night.

§ 306. About the latter End of the Harvest he took the Bark to cure his Ague; but immediately upon taking it, his Stomach swell'd, and has remain'd in that State ever since; only the Swelling is sometimes more, and sometimes less; and of late he has complained of a *Pain in his Side*. His Legs did also swell, and pit in the Evenings; and in his Fever-Fits, he often had terrible *Convulsions*, and so violent, as if they would immediately put an End to his Life. I directed his Wife to make a Mixture with *Flor. Sulphur. Mell. et Ol. Oliv.* for his Cough; and to give him sometimes Mallow Gruel; Tea made with *Mallow Leaves*, and *Rue*; Tea made with *Ground Ivy*, and such like Things; sometimes one, and sometimes another; and prescribed for him as follows:

Fiant Fontanellæ inter Costas.

℞ Balsami Capivi semunciam, cujus capiat guttas viginti quinque bis in die, cum aliquantillo sacchari albi Pulveris misceas.

℞ Millepedarum

℞ Millepedarum præparatarum, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulos duos, Salis Absinthii drachmam unam, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Pulegii, singulorum uncias duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Sacchari albißimi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saponem, misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM dissolvens, et attenuans; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni biborio, absente Febre, et Phialia prius agitata.

℞ Spiritus Vitrioli, Aquæ Cinnamonis fortis, singulorum drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA dissolvens, et attenuans, cujus subinde capiat in haustu infusi Radicis Bardanæ majoris tot guttas quot sufficiant ad aciditatem moderatam.

§ 307. Tuesday, January 11. in the Forenoon being sent for, I visited him, and was informed that his Fever returned as usual; that he had been very ill all the Night; very much convulsed, and between whiles very faint, or swooning away. I ordered the Directions given yesterday to be still observed, and prescribed as follows:

℞ Pulveris ẽ Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Lapidis Contrayervæ singulorum grana decem, Castorei Rusticæ, Camphoræ, Croci, singulorum grana quatuor, Salis Absinthii grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Bryoniæ, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA cardiaca, cujus capiat unum Cochleare in Languoribus, Phialâ prius agitata.

℞ Olei succini drachmam unam, cum aliquantillo cujus, Ventriculi Regio parum inungatur.

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§ 308. *Wednesday, January 12.* I visited him again, and was informed that he was somewhat better in his Stomach, when his Fever was off, than he used to be; and that his *Breathing* was a little easier; but that his Fever returned, and his Convulsions; which were very strong still, tho' the Fever-Fits seemed rather shorter than in Time past. I ordered the Medicines prescribed before to be still used, and prescribed as follows:

℞ Florum Chamæmeli, Assætidæ, Myrrhæ, singulorum grana decem, Camphoræ grana septem, Olei succini guttas septem, Syrupi Diacodii quantitatem sufficientem; miscantur, et fiant PILULÆ sex, cum Floribus Sulphuris involvantur, quarum capiat duas omni quadrihorio, affectibus Convulsivis durantibus.

§ 309. In the Use of these Things he daily grew better, his Fever, Convulsions, and Pain of his Side left him; his Cough, and Shortness of Breath sensibly, and daily abated. When his Fever was gone, I directed him to some Things for recovering his Appetite, strengthening his Solids, and bringing the Fluids into their natural Healthful State; in the Use of which he recovered

Fever Intermitting Tertian. 215

ed his Health, and Strength, and became fit for his usual Labours in Husbandry.

CASE IX.

§ 310. *August 5. 1728.* I was desired to advise for Mrs. R----s of *Sible Hedingham* in *Essex*, aged about thirty-four Years; a Woman of a weak and tender Constitution of Body; often ailing, and sick. At this Time she was afflicted with a *Tertian Fever*, attended with violent *Pains* in her *Stomach*, and *Legs*. I prescribed for her the following Remedies.

℞ Olei Juniperi chymici scrupulum unum, Olei Nucis Moscatæ chymici guttas quinque, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis semunciam, et fiat MISTURA attenuans, cujus capiat guttas viginti in haustu Vini albi, et Aquæ Fontanæ, Vesperi, et Mane, absente Febre, Phialâ prius agitâ.

℞ Camphoræ scrupulos duos, Spiritus Vini rectificati, drachmas sex, Aquæ Hungariæ drachmas duas, Spiritus Salis volatilis oleosi guttas quadraginta; misceantur pro Forti, quo Palmæ, et Carpi, et Plantæ, bis terve in die bene foveantur.

§ 311. *August 12.* her Apothecary sent me the following Account, viz.

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§ 308. *Wednesday, January 12.* I visited him again, and was informed that he was somewhat better in his Stomach, when his Fever was off, than he used to be; and that his *Breathing* was a little easier; but that his Fever returned, and his Convulsions; which were very strong still, tho' the Fever-Fits seemed rather shorter than in Time past. I ordered the Medicines prescribed before to be still used, and prescribed as follows:

R. Florum Chamæmeli, Assæfetidæ, Myrrhæ, singulorum grana decem, Camphoræ grana septem, Olei succini guttas septem, Syrupi Diacodii quantitatē sufficientem; miscantur, et fiant PILULÆ sex, cum Floribus Sulphuris in Assætida, quarum capiat duas omni quadriborio, affectibus Convulsivis durantibus.

§ 309. In the Use of these Things he daily grew better, his Fever, Convulsions, and Pain of his Side left him; his Cough, and Shortness of Breath sensibly, and daily abated. When his Fever was gone, I directed him to some Things for recovering his Appetite, strengthening his Solids, and bringing the Fluids into their natural Healthful State, in the Use of which he recovered

Fever Intermitting Tertian. 215

ed his Health, and Strength, and became fit for his usual Labours in Husbandry.

CASE IX.

§ 310. *August 5, 1728.* I was desired to advise for Mrs. R— of *Sible Hedingham* in *Essex*, aged about thirty-four Years; a Woman of a weak and tender Constitution of Body; often ailing, and sick. At this Time she was afflicted with a *Tertian Fever*, attended with violent *Pains* in her *Stomach*, and *Legs*. I prescribed for her the following Remedies.

℞ Olei Juniperi chymici scrupulum unum, Olei Nucis Moscatæ chymici guttas quinque, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis semunciam, et fiat MISTURA attenuans, cujus capiat guttas viginti in haustu Vini albi, et Aquæ Fontanæ, Vesperi, et Mane, absente Febre, Phialâ prius agitata.

℞ Camphoræ scrupulos duos, Spiritus Vini rectificati, drachmas sex, Aquæ Hungaricæ drachmas duas, Spiritus Salis volatilis oleosi guttas quadraginta; miscantur pro Forti, quo Palmæ, et Carpi, et Plantæ, bis terve in die bene foveantur.

§ 311. *August 12.* her Apothecary sent me the following Account, viz.

216 *Fever Intermitting Tertian.*

S I R,

“ According to your Order, I write this
 “ to inform you of the State of your Pa-
 “ tient Mrs. R—s. She made Use of the
 “ Foment, and has taken the Drops ac-
 “ cording to your Direction, and has found
 “ her Fever, and the Pain in her Stomach
 “ to abate every Day; so that now she
 “ is intirely free from them, and complains
 “ of nothing, except the Pain in her Legs,
 “ which has not quite left her.

§ 312. She continued the Use of the Me-
 dicines a few Days longer, and recovered
 her Health.

§ 313. *October 8. 1728.* my Advice was
 again desired for her, on the Account that
 she had a Return of her *Tertian Ague*; and
 had suffered several Fits of it, tho' without
 her former Pains. I prescribed for her the
 following Mixture, *viz.*

R. Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Absinthii, singulorum scrupulos duos, Aquæ Pulegii sex uncias et semis, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis drachmam unam, Syrupi Balsamici fescunciam, et fiat Mixture attenuans, cujus capiat Cochlearia duo larga horis secundis, absente Febre,

Anervous Quotidian Fever. 217

*et Phiala prius agitata, superbibendo haustum infusi Ele-
rum Chamemeli.*

§ 314. *October 13.* a Messenger brought brought me a Letter from her Apothecary, acquainting me, that she had taken her Ju-
lep, and had no Return of her Fever.

CASE X.

§ 315. *Friday, August 26. 1726.* being desired, I visited Mrs. E--- H---, of *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, aged about twenty Years. About a Quarter of a Year before I visited her, she was taken with Convulsion Fits, and Hurries, and frightful Disorders of her Body, as she described them. These Fits came three or four Times a Day upon her.

§ 316. About five Weeks before I saw her, she was taken with an *Intermitting Fever*; those Disorders still continuing; the Fever-Fits coming every Day, and she was burning hot in them.

§ 317. By the Advice of some, or other, she was blooded; after which she had no burning hot Fits of the Fever; but instead thereof, a Sort of *cold, quaking, shivering Fits*, like the Beginnings of some Agues,
and

218 *A nervous Quotidian Fever.*

and had cold clammy Sweats in them; but they were not succeeded by Heat. These Fits continued, and took her every Night: She was always thirsty, and her Urine always pale. She was grown very feeble, had often *fainting-Fits*, and always a great *Lowness of her Spirits*. Her Stomach, she said, was very weak; her Appetite very little, and that she slept but little, and that her Sleep was disturbed; but she went to Stool well: This I call a *nervous Inter-mittent*. She had a cachectic Habit of Body; and the Bleeding her, in my Judgment, made that Change in her Symptoms, which followed upon it, not for the better, but much for the worse. I prescribed for her the following Remedies.

R Camphora scrupulos quatuor, Nucis Moschatae, Casforei Russiae, singulorum scrupulum unum; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS, dein cum Bombyce et Panua linteo formetur secundum artem CULCITRA, scrobulo Cordis applicanda.

R Antimoni diaphoretici, Salis Absinthii, singulorum scrupulum unum, Salis Martis grana quinque, Aqua Cinnamon hordeata duas uncias et semis, Aqua Bryoniae composita semunciam, Syrupi à succo Limonum unciam unam, misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans, et corroborans, de quo capiat unam unciam tertijs vel quartis horis; Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

By Massæ

By *Massæ Emplastri Nucalis* (in *Pharmacopœiâ Bateanâ præscriptæ*) quantitatem sufficientem, spissâ super alutam extendatur, et fiat *Emplastrum* sanâ largum Nucæ applicandum.

§ 318. *Saturday, August 27.* I visited her again found her more chearful, and that she had missed her Fit the last Night. I ordered the *Julep* to be repeated, and taken as before directed.

§ 219. *Monday, August 29.* in the Afternoon I visited her again, and was inform'd, that about two o'Clock, *Lord's-Day* Morning, she perceived some Symptoms of her Fit, but that they did not continue above a Quarter of an Hour: I found her in all Respects much better, except that she had some griping Pains in her Stomach and Bowels. I therefore ordered the following Mixture; and that after she had taken it, she should return to the Use of the *chalybeate Julep* I prescribed for her the *Friday* before; and to take it as I at first directed.

By *Tincturæ sacre. Tincturæ Rhabarbari Bateanæ*, singulorum unciam unam, *spiritus Lavendulæ* semidrachmam, et fiat *MISTURA* lenitèr purgans, cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum horâ decubitus, et duo Cochlearia Mane proximo, et dein interpositis quatuor horis capiat Partem *Misturæ* reliquam, si Alvus non liquida fuerit.

220 *Fever Intermitting Quotidian,*

§ 320. She followed my Directions, the *chalybeate Julep* was three Times repeated; and by these few Remedies, with the Blessing of God, she recovered her Health.

CASE XI.

§ 321. *January 30. 1727-28.* I was sent for to Miss L---r, a young Lady aged about nineteen Years, who lived about ten Miles from *Witham* in *Essex*, and found her very ill of a *Quotidian* Intermitting Fever, attended with a great Defluxion of Humours on her Throat: She had violent, frequent, and long Fits of Coughing Night and Day; which exceedingly fatigued her. I prescribed the following Medicines for her.

℞ Pulveris ꝑ Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Antimonii diaphoretici, Spermatis Ceti, singulorum scrupulos duos, Myrrhæ scrupulum unum, Radicis Serpentariae Virginianæ, Nucis Moschatæ, singulorum grana quindecim; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS subtilis, in octo Partes æquales distribuendus, quarum boris sextis capiat unam cum uno Cochleari Mixture sequentis mistam, superbibendo Haustum Liquoris cujuslibet.

℞ Aquæ Mirabilis, Aquæ Bryoniae compositæ, singulorum drachmas duas, Syrupi Balsamici tres uncias cum semisse, et fiat MISTURA.

Sign, The Mixture for the Powders.

℞ Salis

℞ Salis Absinthii, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum scrupulos duas,
 Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ sex uncias, Syrupi Balsamici duas
 uncias, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis drachmam unam;
 misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans, cujus capiat
 unciam unam horis sextis, temporibus autem intermediis.

℞ Succo Glycyrrhizæ Hispanici semunciam, dissolve in Aquæ
 Pulegii tribus uncias cum semisse, et fiat MISTURA pecto-
 ralis, cujus calidè (instar Coffee) capiat Cochleare semis,
 urgente Tussi.

§ 322. February 1. I visited her again,
 and found her free from her Fever, and her
 Catarrh abated; but her Cough remained,
 tho' less violent, and less frequent, and she was
 costive: I therefore prescribed as follows:

℞ Tincturæ sacre duas uncias, Tincturæ Myrrhæ guttas de-
 cem, et fiat MISTURA, de qua capiat unum Cochleare
 largum horâ octavâ Vespertinâ; et crassino Mane, si non
 redierit Febris, repetatur Dosis eadem.

℞ Balsami Capiivi semunciam, cujus capiat guttas quindecim,
 vel viginti bis in die cum aliquantillo Pulveris sacchari
 albi mistas.

§ 323. February 5. I visited her again,
 and found her much better, but not quite
 free from her Cough; and therefore I or-
 dered her to continue taking of the Bal-
 sam Capiivi, and prescribed the following
 Pills.

℞ Radicis

℞ Radicis *Serpentariae Virginianae*, Radicis *Gentianae*, Florum *Chamæmeli*, Antimoni diaphoretici, singulorum scrupulos duos, Salis Martis Riverii, Castorei *Russiae*, Croci, singulorum scrupulum unum, Syracis *Calamitæ* scrupulos quatuor, Syrupi *Balsamici* sufficientem quantitatem; misceantur, et fiant PILULÆ diaphoreticæ, mediocres, cum Pulvere & Chelis *Cancrorum* simplici incoquantur, quarum capiat quatuor una hora ante prandium, et cenam.

§ 324. In the Use of these Things, with the Blessing of God, she soon became free from her Cough, and recovered Health.

CASE XII.

§ 325. *Tuesday, May 27. 1729.* I was desired to advise for Mrs. *W----*, of *Farnborn* in *Essex*, aged twenty-nine Years; She had been afflicted with a *Quartan Ague* from *Michaelmas* last till *Easter*; when, by taking the *Bark*, she lost it: But after the Loss of her Fever she was afflicted with a Pain in her Limbs, and had a Fit of a Fever every Night for the last Week, attended with a Loss of Appetite. She was delivered of a Child fourteen Weeks before I visited her, and never had her *Menses* after. I prescribed for her as follows:

℞ Salis *Absinthii* drachmam unam, Aquæ *Lactis alexiteriæ* sex uncias, Aquæ *Bryoniæ compositæ* fescunciam, Tincturæ

turæ Castorei carminati-ve, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, singulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis guttas triginta; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans; de quo capiat Cochlearia duo largâ, tertis secundis, absente Febre.

℞ Camphoræ scrupulos quatuor, Florum Chamæmeli, Castorei Russiæ, singulorum scrupulum unum, et fiat PULVIS; de- in cum Bombice, et Panno linteo formetur, ut artis est, CULCITRA, serobulo Cordis applicanda.

§ 326. *Saturday, May 31.* she came to me, and inform'd me, that she was much better, and had but little of her Fever, or Pains. I prescribed as follows :

Repetatur Julapium die Maii vigesimo septimo præscriptum, et sumatur ut prius.

℞ Olei Juniperi chymici scrupulum unum, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis semunciam, et fiat MISTURA attenuans, et corroborans; cujus capiat guttas viginti in Haustu Vini albi, et Aquæ Fontanæ, vel in Haustu Cerevisiæ Vesperi, et Mane, absente Febre, et Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

§ 327. By these Medicines, with the Blessing of God, she soon recovered her Health.

CASE XL.

§ 328. *November 10. 1730. E-L---*, a poor Maid, aged twenty-seven Years, de-
fired

sired my Advice: She had a Suppression of her *Menses* for the last twelve Months, and was at this time afflicted with an *Intermitting Fever*, and had been so for some Weeks. The Fever-Fit came once every twenty-four Hours; but she had an Intermission of fourteen, or sixteen Hours. She look'd exceeding pale, and had no Appetite to any Food, and had been for a considerable Time troubled with *epileptic Fits*, returning both about the New, and the Full of the Moon: she likewise informed me, that she had a large Swelling on the Left Side of her Belly, which some of her Neighbours call'd a *Cake*. I prescribed for her as follows:

℞ Radicis *Serpentariae Virginianæ*, *Castorei Russiæ*, singulorum grana triginta, Corticis *Eleutherii* drachmas quinque, *Antimonii diaphoretici* drachmam unam, Syrupi *Pæoniæ maris* quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, ut fiat ELECTUARIUM attenuans, et corroborans; de quo capiat quantitatem Nucis *Moscatae* ter quotidie, in tempore Intermissionis, superbibendo Haustum Decocti Ligni *Qyaji* *Rasurarum*, et *Visci Quercini*, domi præparati.

§ 329. This Electuary was twice repeated, and November 23. she came to me, and told me that she was much better; that her Fever soon left her, after she went into the Use of the Things I ordered for her; and

and that she had no Return of her epileptic Fits the last Full Moon, which constantly used to take her about that Time, and had no Symptoms of any Fit after she began her Medicines: She also said, that she had wonderfully recover'd her Stomach, and did eat her Food with a Relish; and, indeed, the Colouring of her Face was likewise very much mended. I advis'd her to go on in the Method I directed her unto: but she, being only occasionally in *Witham*, left the Town, and returned to her own Parish in some distant Part of the Country, to me unknown; and I do not remember I have heard any Thing of her since: But the Benefit she received from the Medicines prescribed, being so very great and remarkable, I thought the Case worth recording, and of being made publick; And here I will only add, that I have, not only in Intermitting Fevers, but, in other Cases also, prescribed the *Cortex Eleutherii* with great Success; and I may say, it is a Drug that deserves to be more studied, and more used than hitherto it has been.

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CASE XIV.

CASE XIV.

§ 330. *Wednesday, February 23. 1731-32.* being sent for, I visited the Wife of *J. B.* a poor Woman in *Witham*, aged about thirty Years. She was taken the *Lord's Day* sevennight before, in the Morning, with a *Coldness*, and *Shaking*, like an *Ague*; which Symptoms were succeeded with *Heat*, and *Thirst*; the Fever continued till Night, and then went off: The next Morning it returned; and so she had a Fever-Fit every Day after; and the Fits continuing on her about sixteen Hours.

§ 331. She had *flooded* much the *Thursday* before I saw her; and was thought by the good Women about her, to have then miscarried; that Flux continued from that Time more, or less; and Clods of Blood, sometimes coming from her: She was exceeding weak, and made a bilious *Urine* very deeply coloured: She often had bilious Vomitings, and complained of a *Pain* in her *Head*, from the Time she was taken ill; which was most violent when the Fever was on her; and when I first saw her,

cum Hæmorrhagia uterina. 227

her; she complained also of great Pains in her Back, Belly, and left Side. I prescribed the following Medicine for her.

℞ Radicis Tormentillæ, Cretæ albæ, Corallii Rubri præparati, singulorum scrupulos duos, Salis Absinthii scrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et semis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositiæ fescunciam, Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis tot guttas quod sufficiant ad moderatum acorem; dein adde Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem, et fiat MISTURA; cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum omni Triborio, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

§ 332. Thursday, February 24. her Husband came, and acquainted me, that she was something better, but complained much of the Pain in her Back. I prescribed the following Medicines for her; in the Use of which she became free from her Complaints, and recover'd her Health.

℞ Spermatis Ceti scrupulos duos, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas octo, Syrupi de Altheâ, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum semunciam, et fiat MISTURA carminativa, emolliens, et anodyna; de quâ capiat semunciam sextis vel octavis horis, durante dolore. Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

℞ Radicis Tormentillæ, Coccinellæ singulorum grana trīginta, Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, singulorum scrupulum unum, Salis Absinthii scrupulos duos, Croci grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Cinnamonomi fortis unciam unam, Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem ad saporem gratum, et fiat MISTURA atte-

nuans, et corroborans; cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum tertiis horis, superbibendo Haustum Infusi Melissæ, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.
Semel in die capiat Florum Sulphuris scrupulos duos in Haustu Lactis recentis, absente Febre.

CASE XV.

§ 333. *Wednesday, February 23. 1731-32.* being sent for, I visited Mrs. B—m near *Malden in Essex*, aged about thirty-four Years. She was ill of an *Intermitting Fever*; the febrile Fit returning once every twenty-four Hours, and continuing about twelve Hours on her: She complained of *Pains in her Bowels* almost always upon her; but worse when she had the Fever. I prescribed for her the following Remedies:

℞ Cinnabaris Nativi, Camphoræ, singulorum scrupulum unum, Castorei grana decem, Gummi Tacamabaccæ, Thuris, singulorum sesquidrachmam, Olei Menthæ chymici guttas tres, Olei Florum Chamæmeli (per Infusionem, et Expressionem præparati) quantitatem sufficientem, ut fiat secundum artem Massa Emplastri; dein super alutam extendatur, et fiat EMPLASTRUM scrobulo Cordis applicandum.

℞ Salis Absinthii scrupulum unum, Salis Succini volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Mentha semunciam, Syrupi & Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici singulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans;

de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni Triborio duran-
te Febre, superbibendo Haustum Infusi Melissæ.

℞ Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Lapidis Contrayer-
væ, singulorum drachmam semis, Antimonii diaphoretici,
Coccinellæ, Salis Absinthii, singulorum scrupulos duos, A-
quæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compo-
sitæ unciam unam, Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem
ad gratum saporem; misceantur, et fiat JULAPUM at-
tenuans; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum horis ter-
tiis, absente Febre, et Phialâ prius agitâtâ, superbibendo
Haustum feri Lactis cum Vino Canariensi præparati.

℞ Spermatis Ceti scrupulos duos, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium
unciam unam, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas octo, Syrupi de
Alebeâ, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum semunciam, et fiat
secundum artem MISTURA emolliens, et anodyna, cu-
jus immediate capiat semunciam; et sextis vel octavis ho-
ris, si opus fuerit, repetatur Dosis.

§ 334. Friday, February 25. her Husband
came to me, and inform'd me that she was
much better. I order'd the Julep with the
Coccinell, &c. to be repeated, and a Bottle of
the *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* to be sent; of which
I directed her to take twenty Drops now and
then in a Draught of Beer, which she great-
ly desired; and without any other Medi-
cines, she soon became free from her Fever,
and Pains.

Q 3

CASE

CASE XVI.

§ 335. Monday Morning, August 9. 1731. being sent for, I visited Mr. Finch of Little Braxsted in Essex, aged twenty-eight Years: He had been taken ill on the Wednesday before in the Afternoon with Coldness, and Shiverings, which were succeeded with Heat, and Thirst, and other febrile Symptoms; and the Fever continued, not equally violent, but with some Remissions. The last Saturday a pretty long Worm came out of his Mouth without Vomiting. He complained that his Head was sometimes lightish, and giddy, and that he had great Pains in his Stomach, and Bowels, and that he was sometimes very sick at his Stomach. His Pulse was quick, and weak, this being the Time of Remission: His Urine was high-coloured, but had not at any time drop'd a Sediment. I was also told, that he had a loose Stool this Morning, and now vomited every Thing that he took. He had been vomited with Rad. Ipecacuannæ the Saturday after the Worm came away. I prescribed as follows:

R. Antimonii

By Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Florum Sulphuris singulorum grana septem, Musci Corallini præparati, Florum Chamæmeli, singulorum grana quinque, Castorei Russia grana duo, Syrupi Balsamici quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat Bolus, immediate sumendus, et horis quartis repetendus, superbibendo Cochlearia duo Julapii sequentis, de quo etiam bibat duo Cochlearia in omni egritudine Ventriculi.

By Salis Absinthii grana triginta, Salis Succini volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexitericæ quatuor uncias, Aquæ Menthe uncias duas et semis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ sesquunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quadraginta; misceantur, et fiat Julepium.

Emplastra Epispastica Brachiis internis infra cubitos applicentur.

By their Things, with the divine

§ 336. In the Evening a Messenger acquainted me, that his Medicines agreed well with him, and that he was better.

§ 337. Tuesday, August 10. I visited him, and found that his Pains, and Vomitings, and Sickness at his Stomach, and the Lightness and Giddiness of his Head were gone; that he had slept pretty well, and sweated pretty much in the Night; and that his Fever was greatly abated. I order'd the Bolus to be repeated, and four of them sent; and that he should take one every six Hours.

§ 338. Wednesday, August 11. I visited him, and found that he had a good Inter-

232 *Fever first Remitting, &c.*

mission; and therefore prescribed the following Remedies.

℞ Corticis Peruviane unciam unam, Corticis Cinnamomi scrupulos duos, Flor. Chamæmeli scrupulum unum; misceantur et fiat PULVIS; cui adde Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Vini albi montani, singulorum uncias octo, Salis Absinthii scrupulum unum, et fiat MISTURA febrifuga; cujus capiat uncias duas secundis horis, absente Febre, et Vase prius agitato.

℞ Salis Absinthii grana quindecim, Salis Succini volatilis grana quinque, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias, et semis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ unciam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis semunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM cordiacum; de quo capiat Cochlearia duo in languoribus.

§ 339. By these Things, with the divine Blessing, he soon recovered his Health.

CASE XVII.

§ 340. April 20. 1732. I was desired to advise for Mr. OLLCOCK's Child, aged fourteen Months: She had an *Intermitting Fever*, the febrile Fits coming every Day; and she was afflicted with a very violent *Cough*. I prescribed for her the following Remedies; in the Use of which she soon became free from her Fever, and in a little Time after from her Cough.

℞ Pulveris

℞ Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis grana quindecim, Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Musci Corallini præparati, Salis Absinthii singulorum grana quatuor, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ fescunciam, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas, et fiat MISTURA attenuans; cujus capiat Cochleare semis, tertiis vel quartis horis, et præsentè, vel absente Febre, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

℞ Syrupi Violarum semunciam, Sacchari Candi albi pulveris drachmam unam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium drachmas tres, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis; de qua capiat aliquantillum subinde Tussi urgente.

℞ Camphoræ, Cinnabaris Nativi, singulorum grana quinque, Thuris drachmam unam, Olei Absinthii guttas duas; misceantur secundum artem, et fiat EMPLASTRUM super alutâ extendatur, et scrobulo cordis applicetur.

CASE XVIII.

§ 341. *Tuesday, June 27. 1732.* being sent for, I visited Mr. RICHARD GOODMAN, a Youth aged seventeen Years, whom I found sick of a Fever; and was informed, that about Five o'Clock in the Morning, on the *Thursday* before, he was taken cold and shivering, and remained so till about Noon, when he grew very hot, and continued so till Night, when he fell into a great Sweat; but was very restless all the Night.

§ 342. *Friday, June 23.* about Eight o'Clock
in

234 *Fever first intermitting, then*

in the Morning he was taken cold, and shivering again, and continued in that State till One o'Clock, but not to that Degree as the Day before : Then he grew hot ; but in the Night following fell into a Sweat, somewhat more moderate than the preceding Night. His Urine was high-colour'd, and dropt a large briskish colour'd Sediment ; and his Fever-Fits were attended with a Cough.

§ 343. On *Saturday, June 24.* Morning, about Eight of the Clock, he was taken with the cold Part of the Fit, which continued till two ; when the hot Part of the Fit came on with a *Pain in his Side*, but did not go off as the preceding Fits, but continued all the Night.

§ 344. *Lord's-Day, June 25.* about Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, eight or nine Ounces of Blood were taken from a Vein in his Arm ; and in the Afternoon he tried to ride from *Malden*, where he was an Apprentice, to his Mother's, at a Place about four Miles distant, but could not bear riding half a Mile, and therefore return'd back. The Fever was strong all the *Lords-Day* Night.

§ 345. *Monday Morning, June 26.* he had a Stool, and in the Forenoon he made a Shift, with

with great Difficulty, to ride Home ; but was three Hours on the Road. He was very ill with his Fever all that Day, and the Night following, and was so this *Tuesday*, when I first saw him ; at which time, I found his Flesh hot, his Pulse quick, but not a great deal stronger than in Health. His Tongue was very red, and very dry on the upper Superficies, the whole Length of it ; and had a white, and yellowish Furr on each Side of it, almost its whole Length. He had still a *Cough*, but without Spitting any Thing. His Urine, which at first was high-colour'd, and dropt a large Sediment, now was very deeply coloured, and dropt no Sediment. He was extremely propense to Sleep, and had been so ever since the Day before ; and was often taken with *Tremblings*, especially when asleep ; and his Nose had bled a little before I came to him. I prescribed as follows :

R Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, Florum Chamæmeli, Coccinella, singulorum grana quinque, Croci grana tria, Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum scrupulum unum, Syrupi de Althæâ quantitatem sufficientem ; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS sextis horis sumendus, superbibendo Haustum seri Lactis cum Vino albo præparati.

Misto Bolos quatuor.

R Salis

236 Fever first intermitting, then

℞ Salis Absinthii scrupulum unum, Salis Succini volatilis grana octo, Aqua Lactis alexiteria tres uncias, Aqua Bryoniae composita drachmas sex, Syrupi Balsamici drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans; cujus capiat unciam unam horis sextis, temporibus intermediis.

Emplastra Epispastica Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.

℞ Salis Prunellæ pulveratæ drachmam unam, Syrupi de Althæa, Syrupi de Moris, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA, de qua Cochleare semis subinde in ore teneatur donec Saliva abundaverit, dein expuetur.

§ 346. *Wednesday, June 28. about Noon*
I visited him again, and was inform'd, that he had been restless most Part of the Night, but had slept since the Morning. I found his Fever abated. His Tongue was moister, his Pulse was not so quick, nor so strong as it had been, and his Thirst was less, but his Cough was troublesome. I order'd the *Bolus* prescribed the Day before to be repeated, and four of them sent, as also the Julep to be repeated, and both these Medicines to be taken as before directed, and prescribed the following *Linctus*:

℞ Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum semunciam, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci unciam unam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam, Olei Sulphuris per campanam tot guttas quot sufficiant ad moderatam aciditatem; misceantur secundum artem

continual, then intermitting. 237

artem, et fiat LINCTUS pectoralis; de quo subindè capiat aliquantillum, præcipue Tussi urgente.

§ 347. *Thursday, June 29.* I visited him again, and found that his Fever had intermitted, and therefore prescribed the following Powders.

℞ Radicis Serpentariae Virginianæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulum unum; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS febrifugus subtilis, in tres Partes æquales dividendus, quarum horis quartis, absente Febre, capiat unam cum uno Cochleari Vini albi saccharo eduleati mistam, superbibendo haustum seri Lactis cum Vino albo præparati, vel Haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum Radice Bardanæ majoris præparatæ.

§ 348. In this Method, and by the Medicines described, with the Divine Blessing, he soon recover'd his Health.

CASE XIX.

§ 349. *Saturday, June 16. 1733.* being sent for, I visited Mr. THOMAS CORNOCK, a Youth aged sixteen Years. He had a Cough of long Standing, and a Quotidian Fever for some Time, with Loss of Appetite, notwithstanding divers Medicines, which had been given him; I prescribed the following Remedies for him:

℞ Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati, Florum Sulphuris, singulorum drachmas duas, Salis Prunellæ grana decem, Mellis tres uncias, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam, et fiat
MISTURA

238 Quotidian Fever, and Cough.

MISTURA pectoralis; *cujus capiat drachmam unam alternis horis.*

℞ Aquæ Cinnamomi bordeata, Gas Sulphuris singulorum sexcunciam, Syrupi Balsamici unciam unam, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni Quadriborio superbibendo Haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum Radice Bardanæ majoris, vel cum Radice Althææ præparate.

§ 350. *Thursday, June 21.* he came to me, and inform'd me, that he had follow'd my Directions; that the Medicines I had order'd for him, had done him a great Deal of Good; that his feverish Heats and Thirst were gone; that his Cough was better, and that he had a better Appetite to Food. I order'd him to continue taking the pectoral Mixture, and prescribed as follows:

℞ Balsami Capiivi drachmas duas, dissolvatur cum Vitelli recentis Ovi drachmis sex, dein adde Syrupi Balsamici unciam unam Vini Renani sex uncias, et fiat MISTURA balsamica; de quâ capiat unum Cochleare largum Vesperi, et Mane.

§ 351. *Tuesday, June 26.* he came to me again for Advice, and inform'd me, that he continued to grow better. I therefore only prescribed the following Medicines; in the Use of which he soon recover'd a good State of Health.

Repetatur

A Quotidian Intermittent. 239

Repetatur Mistura pectoralis die Junii decimo sexto prescripta, de qua subinde capiat aliquantillum.

℞ Balsami Capivi drachmas duas, dissolvatur cum Vitelli recentis Ovi drachmis sex; dein adde Mellis unciam unam, Vini albi sex uncias, et fiat MISTURA balsamica; cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum Vespere, et Mane.

CASE XX.

§ 352. *Thursday, May 23. 1734.* Mrs. M—S—, aged about twenty-seven Years, was taken ill in the Afternoon with a *Pain in her Teeth, and Face*, and was hot, and thirsty. In the Night following she was restless, hot, and thirsty.

§ 353. *Friday, May 24.* the Pain of her Face was so much worse, that she could hardly bear to put any thing into her Mouth, or to speak, every Motion increasing her Pain greatly. Her Thirst was moderate in the Forenoon; and she seemed to have some Appetite, if she could have used her Mouth in eating. In the Afternoon she was feverish, hot, and thirsty. In the Night she was better, but did not sleep well.

§ 354. *Saturday, May 25.* in the Forenoon she was moderate as to Heat, and Thirst; but her Face was much swell'd. In the

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the Afternoon the Fever returned with great Violence, and her Face became exceeding painful. My Advice being desired this Afternoon, I prescribed the following Things; and order'd her to drink plentifully of Cyder-Whey.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Absinthii, singulorum grana triginta, Lapidis Contrayervæ scrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis Alexiteriæ duas uncias, Aquæ Menthæ fescunciam, Syrupi è succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici singulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans; cujus capiat unciam unam tertiis horis præsentè, vel absente Febre, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

℞ Olei Rosarum drachmas sex, Aceti drachmas duas; misceantur pro LINIMENTO, quo pars affecta horâ unâ ante somnum inungatur.

℞ Aquæ puræ, Aceti, singulorum fescunciam, Mellis unciam unam; misceantur pro GARGARISMO subinde utendo.

§ 355. In the Night following she continued hot, and thirsty, but sweated moderately.

§ 356. *Lord's-Day, May 26.* she was better in the Forenoon. I order'd the Julap to be repeated; in the Use of these Things she grew better, and became free from her Fever, Swelling and Pain of her Face; and recover'd a good Appetite,

A Quotidian Intermittent. 241

tite, till *Saturday* Morning the 1st of *June*: when, as soon as she awaked, she felt a violent *Pain*, and *Heaviness in her Head*; so that it was with great Difficulty she arose and dressed herself. At this Time she was *chilly*, and *cold*, and forced soon to go, and lay down on the Bed again. About Two o'Clock in the Afternoon she grew exceedingly hot, and extremely thirsty; and had a violent *Pain* in her *Head*, and *Back*, and attended with a *sore Throat*. I order'd the *Gargarism* prescribed *May 25.* to be repeated, and frequently used, and prescribed the following Julep, and Draught.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici*, *Salis Absimbii*, *Salis Prunellæ*, *Coccinellæ*, singulorum scrupulum unum, *Aquæ Pulegii* duas uncias, *Aquæ Menthæ* fescunciam, *Syrupi de succo Limonium*, *Syrupi Balsamici* singulorum drachmas duas, *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* guttas viginti; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans; de quo capiat unciam unam quartis horis, præsentè, vel absente Febre, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* drachmas duas, cujus subinde capiat guttas septem, vel octo in Hausu Liquoris cujuslibet.

§ 357. *Lord's-Day, June 2.* she was very restless the *Saturday* Night; but the Fever continued, tho' very much abated. I order'd the Julep prescribed Yesterday, to

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be

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be repeated; and to be taken as before directed.

§ 358. *Monday, June 3.* she slept between whiles the last Night, and was free from the Fever this Forenoon, but had some Return of it in the Afternoon. I order'd the Julep prescribed last *Saturday* to be again repeated, and taken as the former.

§ 359. *Tuesday, June 4.* Afternoon, and *Wednesday* in the Afternoon she had some very little Return of her Fever, and after that no Symptom of it. She had a fourth Bottle of the Julep; which I order'd her to take a Spoonful, or a Spoonful and Half, twice or thrice a Day.

§ 360. Thus by four Quarter of a Pint Juleps, without any Thing of the *Bark*, she recover'd from this second Fever. In both Illnesses she drank freely of Cyder-Whey, and took now, and then, seven or eight Drops of *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* in a Dish of Green Tea; and *Tuesday, June 4.* her *Menses* came down in due Time, and flowed regularly; and she has enjoy'd her Health ever since.

CASE. XXL

CASE XXI.

§ 361. On *Thursday, May 23. 1734.* being sent for, I visited Mrs. *J--- P---*, a Widow, aged forty-six Years, of a consumptive Habit of Body, and for several Years afflicted with a Cough. She informed me, that in the last eight Months she had her *Menses* irregularly; sometimes at the End of three Weeks; sometimes she went without them above a Month; and once she had them at six Weeks Distance; but that in the Middle of that six Weeks, she was taken with a *Spitting of Blood*, which continued three Days together; in which she did spit a great Deal of Blood. She likewise told me, that it was now six Weeks since she had them last; and that about three Weeks ago, she did *spit Blood* three Days together plentifully, as before. She also acquainted me, that for some Weeks past, she had been troubled with an *Intermitting Fever*, the Fever-Fits coming every Day; but that of late, she had the Fever every Night; that her Water was *high-colour'd*, and that she had very little

R 2

Appetite

Appetite to Food at any Time. She likewise complained, that on Thursday in the last Week, she was taken with a great Pain in her Stomach, and Bowels, which has continued ever since, more or less, and sometimes was very violent: That she had by the Advice of some Persons of her Acquaintance tried some strong Waters, and other hot Things, but was not relieved by them. I prescribed for her as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Absinthii, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulos duos, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias quatuor, Aquæ Pulegii tres uncias, Syrupi è succo Limonium, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum unciam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quadraginta, et fiat MISTURA attenuans; cujus capiat unciam unam omni Triborio, absente Febre, et Phialâ prius agitâtâ, superbibendo uncias tres, vel quatuor Pseudo-Theæ cum Radice Bardanæ majoris preparatâ.*

§ 362. May 26. I visited her again, when she told me, that her Pains presently abated on taking the Medicine prescribed § 361. that her Stomach, and Bowels were easy, and that the Fever had, in a Manner, left her; and her Water come to its natural Colour; but she said, the Medicine purged her very much; and that she had five, or six Stools a Day. I order'd the Mixture to be repeated, and that she

she should continue the Use of it; but on Account of her Purging, only to take a Dose of it Evening, and Morning.

§ 363. *Wednesday* Morning, *June 5.* she came to me, and inform'd me, that the last *Saturday* Night she had a Return of the Fever, which went off before Six in the Morning; that about Seven o'Clock the *Lord's-Day* Morning she took the last Dose of the second Bottle of the Mixture, and that about Ten o'Clock her *Menses* came down; and that she had more of them this Time, than usual. She also said, that she had nothing of her Fever since the last *Saturday* Night; but she complained of a Sense of Weakness at her Stomach, and of a Want of Appetite. I therefore prescribed as follows:

R. Radicis Gentianæ, Seminum Anisi, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulos duos, Salis Prunellæ, Camphoræ, singulorum grana triginta, Gummi Ammoniaci drachmam unam, Extracti Gentianæ quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat PILULÆ attenuantes, et corroborantes, numero quadraginta et octo; quarum capiat quatuor bis in die, superbibendo Haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum Radice Bardanæ majoris preparata.

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§ 364. *June 16.* she told me, that she was much better, and was taking a second Box of the Pills.

§ 365. *Wednesday, June 19.* she came and told me, that she finished the second Box of the Pills the Day before, and was thoroughly well, easy in her Stomach, and had a good Appetite.

§ 366. *September 10. 1734.* she came to me for Advice, on the Occasion of a Disorder in her Stomach; when she inform'd me, that she had no Spitting of Blood since I prescribed for her in *May* last, but had her *Menses* as usual.

CASE XXII.

§ 367. *Friday, June 7. 1734.* being sent for in the Afternoon, I visited Mr. S---, a Gentleman, aged about sixty-six Years. He had had an habitual Thirst upon him the last ten Years, and drank Small Beer abundantly for quenching it; and had been afflicted with an *Oppression of his Breast*, as he express'd it; and a *Shortness of Breath*, more or less, for many Months; and complained

Shortness of Breath, &c. 247

plained of a Loss of Appetite for above a Twelve-Month.

§ 368. He was taken ill this Day sev'n-night, viz. May 31. about Six o'Clock in the Evening with a *Chilliness*, and *Coldness*, succeeded with *Heat*, and *Thirst*. The Fever proved a *Quotidian Intermittent*; attended with a great *Difficulty of Breathing*, and a *stitching Pain* at Times, shooting from under his left Shoulder forwards, towards his left Breast. He went to Stool pretty well; his Sleep commonly unquiet, and broken. Yesterday he was blooded, and seven Ounces of Blood were taken from him, which was very fizy. I was also told, that he had slept all the last Night, and this Day till near Noon; and that in the Time of his Sleeping he was *twick'd*, or had *convulsive Motions* in divers Parts of his Body; and when at any Time he awaked, he talk'd deliriously; and that he was hot, and thirsty in the Morning, but more moderate this Afternoon; and that he has had no Stool this Day. His PULSE was *quicker*, and somewhat *stronger* than in Time of Health; and did beat in such a Manner, as if there was somewhat of an Emptiness be-

248 *Fever Quotidian, with a*

tween Pulse, and Pulse. His Tongue was moist, but foul: His Urine was of a Canary Colour, with a white light Sediment, rising much more towards one Side of the Glass-Tumbler, than the other. He had not much of a Cough, but was very short breath'd, and was, at Times, *sick at Stomach*, and had *Urgings to vomit*: I prescribed for him as follows:

R. Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Coccinellæ grana quinque, Salis succini volatilis, Camphoræ, singulorum grana tria, Salis Prunellæ, Croci, singulorum grana duo, Syrupi Balsamici quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat Bolus inaurandus, et boris sextis sumendus, superbibendo Haustum Liguoris cujuslibet, et sextis boris, temporibus autem intermediis bibat Haustulum sequentem.

R. Salis Absinthii grana septem, Salis Prunellæ grana tria, Aquæ Pulegii unciam unam. Aquæ Menthe drachmas sex, Syrupi e Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS attenuans.

§ 369. *Saturday, June 8.* about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon I visited him again, and was inform'd, that he had slept well the last Night, and had been free from that extraordinary Sleepiness, which was on him Yesterday till Noon; and that he had not those convulsive Twitches in Time of Sleep, which

which he had before; and that his stitching Pains had left him, and that he had been in a breathing Sweat all the Night, which still continued, and that his Thirst was abated; but that he had no Stool Yesterday, nor this Day hitherto. I found his Pulse better, and his Breathing easier. He had taken three Bolus's, and three Draughts. I prescribed for him the following Medicines:

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Salis succini volatilis, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana quinque, Camphoræ grana tria, Croci grana duo, Syrupi Balsamici quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat Bolus inaurandus, et horis sextis sumendus, superbibendo Haustum Liquoris cujusslibet et sextis horis, temporibus intermediis bibat Haustulum sequentem.

℞ Salis Absinthii, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum grana quinque, Coccinellæ grana tria, Aquæ Pulegii unciam unam, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas sex, Syrupi è succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS attenuans.

§ 370. In the Evening about Seven o'Clock I visited him again. He had been more hot, and thirsty since Noon; but sweated pretty much all the while, and had slept a little at Times this Day; and now
and

250 *Fever Quotidian, with a*

and then had a Sort of a *stitching transient Pain* in fetching his Breath. His Pulse was somewhat quicker, and stronger, than when I saw him before Noon; and his Urine paler, with a small white and light Sedi-ment; but he had no Stool as yet. I pre-scribed for him as follows :

℞ Aluminis pulverati semunciam, Mellis ad spissitudinem de-bitam cocti quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiant SUPPOSITORIA duo; quorum unum Oleo illitum indatur ad Alvum sollicitandam.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Salis Succini vola-tilis grana tria, Salis Absinthii, Salis Prunellæ, singulo-rum grana quinque, Aqua Lactis alexiteriæ unctiam unam, Aqua Cinnamomi bordeata sex drachmas, Syrupi d succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS attenuans, sextis horis bibendus.

§ 371. *Lord's-Day, June 9.* before Ten o'Clock in the Morning I visited him again, and was inform'd, that about Twelve o'Clock in the Night one of the *Supposi-tories* was put up; and that, by Means of it, he had a Stool about One o'Clock: Af-ter which he grew cool, and temperate, slept pleasantly, and breathed easily; and had another Stool about Seven o'Clock this Morning. He had taken two Draughts,
viz.

viz. one of those prescribed Yesterday in the Evening, and one of those prescribed in the Forenoon. He was in a moderate breathing Sweat all the Night. This Morning his Pulse was calm, and regular, Heat and Thirst moderate. Yesterday he had now and then *Catching Motions* in Respiration, but very little of them since Two o'Clock in the Morning. His Urine was of a Canary Colour, with a small Cloud towards the Bottom of it. His Stomach was a little better, and he eat a Mefs of Mutton Broth with Bread in it. I order'd him to go on with the Draughts he had by him, and prescribed as follows :

℞ *Camphoræ pulveratæ, Florum Sulphuris, singulorum drachmam unam, Salis Nitri drachmas duas, Corticis Aurantiorum acidorum, Conservæ Rusæ, singulorum drachmas sex, Aceti optimi quantitatem sufficientem contundantur in Mortario, et fiat secundum artem Massa CATAPLASMATIS; cujus semuncia super Pannos linteos duplicatos extendatur, et tepide Carpis applicetur, et horis quartis renovetur Applicatio.*

℞ *Spiritus Vini Camphorati, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, Aquæ Hungaricæ, Aceti acerrimi, singulorum drachmam unam, et misceantur pro Foru cephalico; quo tempora, et nares subinde foveantur.*

§ 372. In the Evening about Seven o'Clock I visited him again, and was told, that

that he had a third Stool about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon; that he had eat two, or three Mouth-Fulls of Veal at Dinner, and drank half a Pint of Small-Beer and that this Evening he had eaten a little Bread, and Butter, and drank a Pint of Small-Beer and Ale for his Supper. I found him hotter than in the Morning, and his Pulse a little quicker, and stronger, and his Breathing a little more quick, and difficult, and his Urine a little paler. I prescribed as follows:

Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Salis Absinthii grana septem, Salis Succini volatilis grana tria, Coccinellæ grana quinque, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis drachmas sex, Syrupi de succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsami, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas duodecim, misceantur, et fiat Haustus sextis horis bibendus.

§ 373. *Monday, June 10.* in the Forenoon, I visited him again, and was inform'd, that his Fever the last Night was very moderate, and went entirely off before Four o'Clock this Morning; that he slept pleasantly without Sweating, and was free from the stitching Pains he used to complain of, and from the catching Motions which sometimes had disturbed his Breathing: He had two small

Stools

Stools since I saw him last. I found his Flesh rather cool than hot: His Pulse was moderate as to Quickness, and Strength; but somewhat unequal both as to Time, and Force, and sometimes intermitted; and I observ'd a *subfultus Tendinum*. His Tongue was clean, and moist; his Urine of a Canary Colour, with a small, white, and light Sediment. His Breathing was somewhat difficult, altho' he was free from the Fever: He had taken three Draughts since Eight o'Clock the last Night. I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Salis Absinthii, Salis Succini volatilis, singulorum grana quinquē, Coccinellæ grana tria, Croci grana duo, Aquæ Pulegii unciam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis drachmas sex, Syrupi è succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS attenuans, omni Quadrihorio bibendus.

§ 374. In the Evening near Seven o'Clock, I visited him, and found that he had been free from the Fever all this Day: His Tongue was clean, and moist; his Pulse more equal, strong, and regular: His Heat temperate; his Urine as in the Morning: He fetch'd his Breath too quick, and with Difficulty. I order'd

254 *Fever Quotidian, with a*

order'd him to go on taking the Draught I prescribed in the Forenoon.

§ 375. *Tuesday, June 11.* about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon I visited him again, and was told, that the Fever came on the last Night about Nine o'Clock, and went off about Four this Morning; that he was very restless, and for above half an Hour very sick at his Stomach about Two o'Clock in the Morning; and that he had four Stools since the last Night. I found his Pulse moderate as to Strength, and Quickness, and a little Intermitting. His Heat was temperate; his Tongue clean, and moist: His Breathing easier this Day than Yesterday; his Urine paler, with a small white, and light Sediment. I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Millepedarum præparatarum, Salis Absinthii, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana quinque, Croci grana tria, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis unciam unam, Aquæ Menthæ sex drachmas, Syrupi Balsamici, Syrupi de succo Limonum, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS attenuans, horis quartis bibendus.*

℞ *Salis Absinthii scrupulum unum, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, singulorum fescunciam, Succu Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum semunciam, et fiat MISTURA stomatica; de quâ capiat unum Cochleare in omni ægritudine Ventriculi.*

§ 376.

§ 376. In the Evening about Seven I visited him again, and was told that he had been well all the Day, had eat a little of some Mackrel, and of Chicken for his Dinner, and drank a Glas of Wine after it, which agreed with him. I found him in good Temper; his Pulse regular, except a little Intermitting; and his Respiration was easier. I order'd him to go on taking the Draught prescribed in the Forenoon.

§ 377. *Wednesday, June 12.* about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, I visited him again, and was told, that he had had a very good Night, and no Return of his Fever; and that he had two moderate Stools since I saw him last. I found his Pulse regular, except that there was now and then a little Intermission. His Respiration was greatly mended. His Urine rather too pale, very clear, without Sediment. I prescribed the following Draught, and took my Leave of him; and have never heard that he had any Relapse.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Millepedarum preparatarum, singulorum grana decem, Salis Absinthii, Salis Succini volatilis, singulorum grana quinque, Croci grana quatuor, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis unciam unam, Aquæ Menthe drachmas

drachmas sex, Syrupi de succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem, misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS, Vesperis, et Matutinis per tres, quatuorve dies.

§ 378. I shall in the next Place relate two Cases of ANOMALOUS FEVERS; the first of a *Cachetick*, the other of an *hydro-pic Intermittent*, and herewith conclude this Chapter.

CASE XXIII.

§ 379. *Tuesday, July 9. 1734.* my Advice was desired for Miss E-- B-, aged nine Years, (at this time) had been under a *Cachexia*, and look'd exceeding *pale* near two Years. She had a *dry Cough*, and cough'd upon any little Moving about the House. She had no Appetite to Food, but was generally thirsty; always fetch'd her Breath quick, and short; and, in going up Stairs, was forced to rest for recovering her Breath: Her Pulse was very quick, but not exceeding strong; and of late had a Fever-Fit every Night. She went to Stool pretty well. I prescribed the following Mixture for her.

Salis

℞ Salis Prunellæ scrupulum unum, Salis Martis grana decem, Tartari Vitriolati grana sex; dissolvantur in Aqua Laëis alexiteriæ duabus unciiis, dein adde Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA. dissolvens, attenuans, et corroborans; de quâ capiat semunciam Vesperi, et Mane.

§ 380. *Saturday, June 13.* I visited her, and found her a great deal better. She was not so feverish, or thirsty, as she had been; her Breathing was easier, and she began to have an Appetite; but her *Cough* remained. The Medicine agreed well with her. I therefore order'd it to be repeated, and taken as before directed.

§ 381. *Wednesday, July 17.* I visited her again, and found that she continued mending in her Health, and prescribed as follows:

℞ Salis Prunellæ grana viginti, et quatuor, Salis Martis grana decem, Tartari Vitriolati, Croci, singulorum grana sex, Aquæ Pulegii duas uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA; ejus capiat semunciam bis in die, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

§ 382. *Monday, July 22.* I visited her again, and found her a great deal better; her Spirits were abundantly more chearful;

S

her

her extraordinary Thirst was gone; she had an Appetite to Food, could go up two Pair of Stairs, without stopping to recover her Breath, and yesterday walk'd half a Mile without being weary. Her Pulse was slower, and stronger, and she had a better Colour in her Face. I prescribed for her as follows:

℞ Salis Prunellæ grana viginti, et quatuor, Salis Martis, Radicis Curcumæ, singulorum grana decem, Tartari Vitriolati grana sex, Aquæ Pulgii duas uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA; de quâ capiat drachmas sex Vesperis, et Mane, Phialâ prius agitata.

§ 383. *Thursday, July 25.* I visited her again, and found her still recovering her Health, and daily increasing in Strength. She had a much fresher Colour in her Face; and her Lips look'd red; but her Cough, tho' very much abated, yet had not left her. I therefore prescribed the following Medicines; by which, with the Blessing of God, she recovered her Health.

℞ Balsami Capivi semunciam, cujus cupiat guttas duodecim Vesperis, et Mane, cum aliquantillo Pulveris sacchari albi mistas.

℞ Salis

℞ Salis Prunelle grana viginti, et quatuor, Salis Martis grana quatuordecim, Tartari Vitriplati grana sex, Aquæ Pulegii duas uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus asperientibus, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA; de quâ capiat semunciam horâ unâ ante prandium, et carnâ.

CASE XXIV.

§ 384. *Saturday, January 20. 1727-28.*
MR. ALEXANDER WALFORD, of the Parish of *Fauborn* in *Essex*, desired my Advice. He was a pretty tall, and thin Man, aged fifty one Years, and had been sickly some Time, and several Times had been afflicted with Intermittent Fevers. He now complain'd, that his *Belly swell'd* very much, and that his *Legs* were also swell'd; that his URINE was but little in Quantity, and very *high-colour'd*; that he had lost his Stomach, but was very thirsty, and feverish, at Times. I prescribed the following Medicines for him.

℞ Salis Nitri duas uncias, Salis Genistiæ scrupulos quatuor, Salis Martis Riverii drachmam unam, Millepedarum præparatarum drachmas duas, Cubebarum unam drachmam, Coccinellæ scrupulos duos, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas viginti quatuor; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS attenuans, corroborans, et diureticus in viginti quatuor Partes æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam Vesper, et Mane, cum uno

*Cochleari largo Mellis defpumati missam, superbibendo
Cochlearia tria Apoxematis sequentis.*

*R. Radicis Raphani Sylvestris unciam unam, Radicis Ser-
pentariae Virginianae drachmas duas, Herba Cochleariae
hortensis manipulos tres, Seminum Anisi semunciam, Semi-
num Cochleariae, Seminum Dauci Sylvestris, singulorum
drachmas duas, Gummi Ammoniaci drachmam unam, A-
qua Fontanae bullentis libras duas cum semisse; sicut in
digestione feruida, et bene causâ per horam unam, dein
Liquoris colati libris duabus adde Aqua Anisi fortis uncias
quatuor, Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmam unam, et fiat
APOZEMA attenuans, diureticum, et corroborans.*

§ 385. *Lord's-day, January 28.* a Mes-
senger came from him to inform me, that
he was very bad with the Gripes, as he ex-
press'd it, and had been so ever since *Thurs-
day* Night, and therefore had, the two last
Days, omitted to take the Powders; and de-
sired to know, whether I would have him
go on with his Medicines, notwithstanding
the Disorder of his Bowels.

§ 386. On this Occasion I prescribed the
following Powders for him, and order'd,
that he should return to the Use of the
Medicines I directed the 20th Instant, as
soon as he became free from his Gripes.

*R. Radicis Zedoariae, Seminum Anisi, Lapidis Contrayervae,
Pulveris à Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Spermatidis Ceti,
singulorum scrupulos duos; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS
absorbens,*

abſorbens, alterans, et emolliens, in Partes ſex æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam horis quartis, vel ſextis, cum uno Cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.

℞ Syrupi de Alibæ ſemunciam unam, Syrupi Diacodii, Aquæ Mirabilis, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat MISTURA.

§ 387. Theſe Medicines, § 384, 386. effectually removed the Diſorders of his Bowels; and he returned to the Uſe of his former Medicines; by which, with the Bleſſing of God, he became free from the Symptoms mentioned, § 384. and recover'd his Health.



CHAP. XVII.

Containing Cases of Remitting Fevers, produced by inspissating Causes.

§ 388. **A**ugust 16. 1711. I was desired to advlse for Mrs. *Mary H—*, a young Woman at *Yeovil* in *Somersetshire*, aged about twenty-four Years, who was sick under a *Remitting Fever*. I directed her Diet, &c. and prescribed the following Medicines:

℞ *Salis Nitri scrupulos duos, Florum Sulphuris grana decem, Coccinella, Croci, singulorum grana duo; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS dissolvens, et attenuans, pro una Dosi omni quadriborio sumenda.*

℞ *Olei Sulphuris per Campanam drachmam unam, cujus gutte viginti cum Aquæ puræ pinta unâ misceantur, dein cum Saccharo albo edulcetur MISTURA, de quâ bibat Haustum ad libitum.*

℞ *Camphoræ pulveratæ drachmam unam, dein cum Bombice, et Panno linteo fiat CULCITRA, Ventriculo applicanda.*

§ 389. *August 20.* I prescribed for her as follows:

℞ *Salis*

R Salis Nitri, Salis Absinthii, Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, singulorum drachmam unam, Camphoræ scrupulos duos, Coccinellæ grana quinque; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS attenuans, et diaphoretica, in Partes septem æquales dividendus; quarum copiat unam tertiâ quâque horâ.

§ 390. *August 22.* I order'd the last prescribed Powders to be repeated; and in the Use of these Medicines, without *Bleeding*, or *Purging*, or *Blistering*, she became free from her Fever, and recover'd her Heath.

CASE XXVI.

§ 391. *August 22. 1711.* I was desired to advise for the Wife of Mr. J— B—, at *Chilton*, four Miles from *Teovil*, aged about fifty-two Years, and sick of a Remitting Fever. I prescribed the following Remedies:

R Syrupi Nitrosi drachmas decem, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas quinque, Spiritus Anisi volatilis guttas viginti, et fiat MISTURA febrifuga, bis in die sumenda.

R Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmam unam, cujus guttæ quadraginta cum Aquæ Fontanæ Pintâ unâ misceantur, addendo Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem, pro POTU subinde bibendo.

§ 392. *August 23.* I order'd the Use of the *febrifuge Mixture* to be continued, as the Day before.

§ 393. *August 24.* I prescribed for her the following Things:

℞ *Coccinellæ granâ* quinque, *Campboræ scrupulos duos*, *Antimonii diaphoretici*, *Florum Sulphuris*, *Salis Nitri*, *Salis Absinthii*; singulorum *drachmam unam*; misceantur, et fiat *PULVIS tenuissimus*, in *septem Partes æqualiter distribuendus*; quarum omni triborio capiat *unam*, cum uno *Cochleare Syrupi Peronice* mistam.

℞ *Syrupi Nitrosi unciam unam*, *Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas decem*, *Spiritus Anisi volatilis guttas viginti*; misceantur pro *HAUSTULO* nocturno, bonâ somni bibendo.

℞ *Campboræ pulveratæ drachmam unam*, dein cum *Bembice*, et *Panno linteo* formetur *CULCITRA Ventriculo* applicanda.

℞ *Salis Nitri drachmas tres*, *Campboræ scrupulos duos*, *Boli Armeniæ drachmas duas*, *Telarum Arancarum drachmam unam*, *Unguenti & Nicotianæ siccantiam*, misceantur pro *CATAPLASMATI*; cuius *dimidia Pars* *Carpis* applicetur, et *horis duodecim interpositis*, repetatur *Applicatio*.

§ 394. By the Use of these Medicines, with the Blessing of God, she became free from her Fever, and recover'd her Health.

CASE XXVII.

§ 395. *August 10. 1726.* I was desired to advise for Master JOHN AMISS, then at *Cogshall in Essex*, aged two Years and two Months. He was taken ill in the Night the *Lord's-Day* sev'nnight before, with *Restlessness*, and *Urgings* to vomit; which Symptoms were succeeded with Heat, and Thirst, and a Fever, which continued from that Time with some Remissions. The Day after he fell sick, he had a *Convulsion*, which held him Half an Hour: He was blooded in the Fit, and about three Ounces of Blood were taken from him; and in a little Time after he came out of it; two blistering Plaisters had been applied to his Arms. He was *costive* in the Beginning of his Sickness, but a Glyster had been given him; after which, he went to Stool pretty well: Divers Things had been given him, but still his Fever continued; he was very *hot*, and *thirsty*: His Urine was *very red*, and accordingly stain'd the Clouts that were taken from him. I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ *Pulveris*

℞ Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Musci Coralini præparati, singulorum grana trīginta, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Absinthii, singulorum grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Cinnamomi bordeatæ, singulorum uncias duas, Syrupi è succo Limonis, Syrupi de Radicibus quinque aperientibus, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA; cujus, post Phialæ agitationem, capiat unum Cochleari largum secundis, vel tertiis, vel quartis horis, sæpius vel rarius ut Febris intensior, vel remissior fuerit.

℞ Olei Macis per Expressionem, Olei Amygdalarum amarum, singulorum drachmam unam; misceantur pro LINIMENTO, quo Ventriculi regio bis in die inungatur.

℞ Camphoræ scrupulos. duos, Florum Chamæmeli scrupulum unum, Pulpæ Aviarum Corinthicarum semunciam, Aquæ Rosarum quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur secundam artem, et fiat Massa CATAPLASMATIS; cujus dimidia Pars super Pannos lintheos extendatur, et Carpis applicetur, et sextis vel octavis horis repetatur Applicatio.

Si Alvus adstricta fuerit, Enema, è Lacte saccharato, tepide infundatur.

§ 396. In the Use of these Medicines the Child soon became free from his Fever, and recover'd his Health.

CASE XXVIII.

§ 397. January 16. 1729-30. my Advice was desired for SAMUEL BROWN, aged twenty-five Years, a Servant to Mr. Polly, near

near *Tarlin* in *Essex*. He was taken ill in the Evening of *January 11.* with a Fever, and *fore Throat*; the Soreness of his Throat went off on *Monday* Night; but was succeeded with a *Pain* in his *left Breast*, and *Side*; which, with the Fever, still continued. His Fever was always upon him, but worse a Nights. He had a *Cough* the two last Days, and did not spit a great Deal; but what he spit was very *thick*, and *clinging*. He had a great *Shortness of Breath*, was very hot, and thirsty: His URINE very *red*, and *thick*, and separated *no Sedi-ment*: He had no Stool for some Days past: He kept in Bed continually, (being unable to sit up) except that he was taken out of it once a Day to have it made. I order'd an emollient Glyster to be given, and prescribed the following Medicines for him.

℞ Pulveris. 2 Chelis Cancrosum simplicis, Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, Spermatis Ceti, singulorum drachmam unam, Radicis Serpentariae Virginianae, scrupulos duos, Camphorae grana octo; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS, in Partes sex aequales dividendus; quarum horis sextis capiat unam cum uno Cochleari Misturae sequentis mistam.

℞ Aquae Bryoniae compositae, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus,

perientibus, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA pro Pulveribus.

℞ Salis Absinthii scrupulos duos, Salis Prunellæ, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ sex uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ fescunciam, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus semunciam, Tinctura Castorei carminativæ guttas sexaginta; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM; de quo capiat unciam unam sextis horis, temporibus autem intermediis, post Phiale agitationem.

℞ Balsami Capivi drachmas duas; cujus capiat guttas viginti Vesperis, et Mane, cum aliquantillo Pulveris Sacchari albi mistas.

℞ Emplastri Epispastici quantitatem sufficientem super alutam extendatur, et fiant EMPLASTRA tria; quorum unum inter humeros, et duo Brachiis applicentur.

§ 398. These Medicines were taken according to Direction; and by these, with the Blessing of God, without any Repetition of them, and without any other Medicine, he soon recover'd from his Fever, and the Symptoms which attended it.

CASE XXIX.

§ 399. On Tuesday, June 13. 1732. I was sent for to visit Mrs. S— M—, at Malden in Essex, a young Woman aged sixteen Years: But the Apothecary coming to

to me, and giving me an Account of her Case, I prescribed for her, and did not visit her till the next Morning. He related, that she had been ill of a Fever fourteen Days; the Fever *Continual*, with distant *Remissions*. Her Pulse sometimes quick, and strong, and sometimes weak; the Heat of her Flesh sometimes excessive, sometimes moderate: Her Thirst *great*; her Respiration generally pretty easy; her Tongue clean, and moist; her *Urine* of a *blackish Colour*; her Flesh look'd yellow. She had her *Menses* regularly a Week before she fell sick.

§ 400. During the first Days of her Sickness, she had a *Diarrhæa* attending her, and did bleed at the Nose several Times. She had a *Cough*, and *sweated* pretty much at Nights, and had but little Sleep, and that disturbed with *starting Motions*.

§ 401. She had been let Blood, and five blistering Plaisters had been applied; one of them between her Shoulders, two unto her Arms, and the other two unto the Calves of her Legs: She likewise had been purged two, or three Times, and seemed better after Purging for a little while; but
soon

soon became as bad as ever. She had taken a Powder made of *Lapid. Contrayerv.* *Antimon. diaphoret.* and *Castor.* and also other Medicines.

§ 402. I prescribed for her the following Things :

℞ *Semen sinapis* scrupulos quatuor, *Castorei*, *Campboræ*, *singulorum* scrupulum unum, *Emplastri Cephalici* drachmas quatuor, *Olei succini* guttas viginti, *Olei Chamæmeli* (per *Infusionem præparati*) quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur secundum artem, et fiat *Massa Emplastri*; dein super alutam extendatur, et fiant *EMPLASTRA* duo, idoneâ forma, *Pedum Plantis* tepide applicanda.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici*, *Florum Sulphuris*, *Florum Chamæmeli*, *Coccinellæ*, *singulorum* grana quinque, *Myrrhæ* grana tria, *Campboræ* grana duo, *Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum* scrupulum unum, *Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus* quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat *BOLUS* sextis horis exhibendus, superbibendo *Cochlearia* quatuor *Julapii* sequentis.

℞ *Salis Absinthii*, *Salis Prunellæ*, *singulorum* scrupulum unum, *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ* uncias sex, et drachmas quatuor, *Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ* unciam unam, *Syrupi de succo Limonum*, unciam semis; misceantur, et fiat *JULAPIUM*.

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli* drachmas duas; cujus subinde, argente siti, capiat in Haustu, *Decocti Cornu Cervi Rasurarum* parum edulcato, tot guttas quot sufficiant ad moderatam aciditatem.

§ 403.

§ 402. *Wednesday Morning, June 14.* I visited her, and was inform'd, that my Directions had been observed; and that she had been in a *breathing Sweat* all the Night, and had much better Sleep than in several preceding Nights. I found her Symptoms much as they had been described to me, and order'd the Things advised the Night before to be still used; and prescribed as follows:

℞ *Salis Absinthii, Salis Niri, singulorum drachmam unam, Florum Sulphuris drachmas duas, Herba Rutæ unciam semis, Pulpe Uvarum Corinthicarum unciam unam, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ quantitatem sufficientem; contundantur in Mortario, et fiat Massa CATAPLASMATIS; ejus drachmæ quatuor super Pannos linteos extendantur, et Carpis tepide applicentur, et horis sextis Applicatio quantitatis ejusdem repetatur.*

§ 404. *Friday, June 16.* her Father came and inform'd me, that she had taken the Medicines I prescribed according to the Directions; that she thought herself better; and that the Apothecary bid him tell me, that he thought her Fever was abated; that her Pulse was not so quick as it had been, but more strong. He likewise inform'd me, that on the *Thursday Morning* she had

a Stool; and that about the Middle of that Day she grew *Restless*, and became more thirsty, and her Countenance turned very pale; but that in the Evening those Symptoms abated; that she fell into a quiet Sleep, and had not those *starting Motions*, she used to have in Time of Sleep. I prescribed the following Medicines:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Corticis Cinnamomi, Florum Ghamemeli, Florum Sulphuris, Myrrhæ, singulorum grana quinque, Croci grana tria, Camphoræ grana duo, Syrupi de Alibæ quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS octavis horis diglutiendus, superbibendo Haustum feri Lactis cum Vino Canariense præparati; et horis octavis, temporibus autem intermediis bibas uncias duas Julapii sequentis febrifugi, superbibendo Haustum Infusionis salviæ.*

℞ *Salis Absinthii, Salis Nitri, singulorum drachmam semis, Salis succini volatiligrana octo, Coccinellæ scrupulum unum, Aquæ Pulegii uncias septem, et semunciam, Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem ad saporem gratum; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM febrifugum.*

℞ *Salis Martis grana quatuor, Salis Absinthii grana sexdecim, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias duas, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ sescunciam, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Tinctura Myrrhæ guttas triginta, Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM cardiacum; de quo in languoribus capias unum Cochlear.*

A Remitting Fever.

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§ 405. *June 18.* her Fever continued abating, but she had a *Cough*; I prescribed the following Medicines; by the Use of which, with the Blessing of God, she recover'd her Health.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulum unum, Croci grana decem, Salis Absinthii drachmam semis, Salis succini-volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias tres, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositiæ drachmas sex, Sacchari albi sufficientem quantitatem ad saporem gratum; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM; de quo horis sextis bibat unciam unam, Phialâ prius agitâtâ, et superbibendo Haustum Aquæ puræ, cum pauxillo Vini albi misce.

℞ Balsami Capivi drachmam unam, dissolvatur cum Vitelli Ovi recentis drachmis tribus; dein adde Syrupi Balsamici unciam semis, Vini albi Montani uncias tres, et fiat MISTURA attenuans, detergens, et sanans; cujus Vespèri, et Mâne capiat unum Cochleare.

CASE XXX.

§ 406. *Tuesday, May 21. 1734.* about Noon *Sarah R—n*, a young Woman aged twenty Years the last *Christmas*, was taken very ill with violent *Pains* in her *Back*, and *Bones*; and the Symptoms of a Fever. She was very thirsty; her *Flesh* very hot; her *Pulse* quick, and strong, and complain'd, that her *Throat* was very sore. I or-

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der'd

der'd her to drink plentifully of *Cyder-Whey*; which she did. A *WHEY* made with *Cyder*, is a very agreeable *dissolvent*, and *attenuant Drink*; often more grateful to the Stomach, than *Whey* made with *Canary*, or *White-Wine*, and always more effectual to thin the animal Fluids; what I have used myself on such Occasions, and have, with Advantage, advised it for others.

§ 407. *Wednesday, May 22.* she was restless the last Night; but before Day fell into a Sweat, and lay a while in it, when her Fever seem'd to her not so strong; but in about an Hour that Sweat went off, and she grew more hot, and thirsty, than she was before. This Morning I found her Flesh hotter, her Pulse quicker, and she complained, that her Throat was worse, and that her Head was light. I order'd the following Things for her.

℞ *Aquæ puræ, Aceti optimi, singulorum fescunciam, Mellis unciam unam; misceantur pro GARGARISMO frequentèr utendo.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Musci Corallini præparati, Salis Absinthii, singulorum semi-drachmam, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias duas, Aquæ Pulegii fescunciam, Syrupi è succo*

*Succo Limonum semunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas tri-
ginta, et fiat MISTURA attenuans; cujus capiat unciam
unam horis tertiis, Phiala prius agitata.*

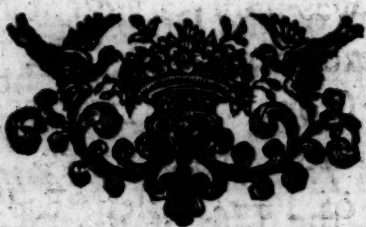
*℞ Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmam unam; cujus sepe capiat
guttas septem vel octo in Cyatho Infusi Theæ viridis, vel
cujuslibet alii Liquoris.*

§ 408. *Thursday, May 23.* in the Morn-
ing, I found her Fever abated, tho' it still
continued, and her Throat was better. She
had taken the Julep according to Direction,
and very often of the Drops, and used the
Gargarism, which always brought away a
great Deal of slimy, and phlegmy Matter.
I order'd the *Julep*, and *Gargarism* to be
repeated, and the Use of the Drops to be
continued.

§ 409. *Thursday Evening*, her Throat
was much better, and her Fever greatly
abated. I order'd the Directions given in
the Morning to be still observed.

§ 410. *Friday, May 24.* in the Morn-
ing, I found her Fever entirely gone; but
she complained, that her Head was light;
and that she staggered, and was ready to
fall, as she endeavour'd to walk: She
had had no Stool after she was taken ill;

I therefore order'd a Dose of the *Tinctura sacra* to be given her; which procured a Stool, or two; and she soon began to recover her Appetite, and Strength.



C H A P I

C H A P. XVIII.

*Containing Cases of ardent Fevers,
which are produced by inspissating Causes.*

§ 411. **M**AY 13. 1707. I was sent for to Miss JANE S---L, then at *Shaftsbury* in *Dorsetshire*, aged about six Years: She was under a violent Fever; her Flesh was exceeding hot; her Pulse very quick, and strong; she was very thirsty, and *delirious* to a great Degree. I order'd a Decoction of Pearl Barley, Raisins of the Sun, and Liquorice Root, acidulated with the Juice of Lemons for her common Drink, and prescribed the following Remedies:

℞ *Seri Lactis uncias quatuor, Syrupi Violarum, Sacchari culinari, singulorum unciam unam; misceantur, et fiat*
CLYSTER, quamprimum tepidè injiciendus.

℞ *Salis Nitri scrupulos quatuor, Florum Sulphuris scrupulum unum, Croci, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana quatuor; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS dissolvens, et attenuans; in Partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam octavâ quâque horâ cum uno Cochleari Julapii sequentis mistam, superbibendo Cochlearia tria ejusdem.*

℞ Aquæ Cerasorum nigrorum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, singulorum uncias quatuor, Aquæ Epilemiæ semunciam, Syrupi Caryophyllorum fescunciam; misceantur, et fiat JVLAPLUM.

℞ Radicis Bryoniæ albæ unciam unam, Herbæ Rutæ semunciam, Saponis Nigri, Terebinthiæ vulgaris, Salis Nigri, singulorum drachmas duas, Camphoræ pulveratæ drachmam unam, Aceti quantitatem sufficientem, contundantur in mortario, et fiat CATAPLASMA, Pedum Plantis applicandum.

§ 412. By the Use of these Medicines, § 411. with the Blessing of God, the febrile Symptoms soon abated, and the Fever left her; and she was sensibly recovering Strength within four Days, from the Time I first visited her.

CASE XXXII.

§ 413. May 18. 1707. being sent for, I visited Master JOHN BELL, at *Shaftsbury* in *Dorsetshire*, aged about ten Years. He was taken ill the 16th of this Month, with great *Coldness*, *Shiverings*, and *Vomitings*, which were succeeded with violent *Heat*, *Unquietness*, and *Thirst*: His Pulse was quick, and strong; his *Tongue* was very *white*, *dry*, and *rough*; and he complain-
ed

ed of great *Pain in his Bowels.* I order'd a Ptisan to be made with Water, Pearl Barley, Raisins of the Sun, Juice of Lemons, and sweeten'd to his Palate, for his constant Drink; and prescribed for him as follows:

℞ *Florum Chamæmeli, Seminum Anisi, Seminum Carui, singulorum drachmas duas; coquantur cum seri Lactis quantitate sufficiente ad uncias quatuor; dein Liquori colato adde Spiritus Vini Gallici drachmas sex, Syrupi Violarum, Sacchari calinarii, singulorum unciam unam; misceantur, et fiat CLYSTER tepidè injiciendus.*

℞ *Salis Nitri drachmam unam, Florum Sulphuris scrupulum unum, Coccinellæ, Croci, singulorum grana quinque; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS dissolvens, et attenuans, in Partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam omni quadriborio cum uno Cochleari Julapii sequentis mistam, superbibendo Cochlearia duo ejusdem.*

℞ *Aquæ Cerasorum nigrorum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, singularum uncias quatuor, Aquæ Papaveris erratici duas uncias, Aquæ Epidemiæ semunciam, Salis Prunellæ drachmam unam, Syrupi Papaveris erratici fescunciam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM.*

§ 414. The Use of these Medicines, § 413. with the divine Blessing, soon abated his Fever; and within two Days it entirely left him: After which, I order'd a gentle Purge for him, and took my Leave.

CASE XXXIII.

§ 415. May 26. 1712. in the Evening I was desired to advise for Mrs. H--- D---, at Teovil in Somersetshire, aged about twenty-nine Years : She had been deliver'd three Days before of a Child, and was now afflicted with strong *After-Pains*, a violent Fever, and hysterical Disorders : I prescribed the following Remedies :

℞ *Spermatis Ceti* scrupulum unum, *Entis Veneris*, *Arcani duplicati*, *singulorum grana septem*, *Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam*, *Olei Juniperi guttas septem*, *Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas quindecim*, *Syrupi Nitrosi unciam unam* ; *misceantur secundum artem pro HAUSTU dissolyente, et anodyno, immediate bibendo.*

℞ *Aqua Fontanae*, *Aqua Angelicae tenuis*, *singulorum uncias duas*, *Gas Sulphuris unciam unam*, *Aqua Bryoniae composita*, *Spiritus Lavendulae compositi*, *singulorum drachmas sex*, *Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quadraginta*, *Syrupi Paeoniae Maris semunciam* ; *misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM cardiacum* ; *de quo, ut opus fuerit, capiat Cochleare unum contra histericas affectiones.*

§ 416. May 27. I visited her, and was told, that her *After-Pains* abated in a little Time after she had taken the anodyne Draught, and that she was now free from them :

them: But I found the Fever very high. Her Pulse was very quick, and strong; Flesh exceeding hot, and she was extremely thirsty: For the removing of which Symptoms, I prescribed the following Medicines:

℞ *Coccinellæ Pulveratæ grana decem, Seminum Carui drachmam unam, Aquæ puræ libram unam coquantur per aliquot momenta, sub finem Decoctiois addendo Salis Prunellæ Pulveratæ drachmas quatuor; dein Liquori colato adde Syrupi Rosarum rubrarum uncias duas, et fiat APOZEMA refrigerans, et dissolvens; cujus capiat quatuor Cochlearia horis secundis.*

℞ *Tabularum Prunellæ Batean. contra sitim semunciam, quarum una in ore sæpè teneatur.*

§ 417. In the Evening I order'd the cordial Julep to be repeated.

§ 418. May 28. her Fever was abated; I order'd that she should continue the Use of the *Apozeme*, and *Cordial*.

§ 419. May 29. in the Evening I visited and her, found her Fever had left her; but she remain'd low spirited, and, at Times, pretty much vapour'd; I order'd an *histeric Julep* for her; a Dose of which to be taken *pro re nata*; and she daily grew better, and recover'd her Strength: She had two Pints of
of

of the Apozeme, and two Bottles of the first Julep.

CASE XXXIV.

§ 420. *October 13. 1715.* I was desired to advise for Master R--- L---, at *Thorn*, two Mile from *Yevvil*, aged eight Years, very ill of a Continual burning Fever; his Flesh was extremely hot, his Thirst exceeding great, and his Pulse was very quick, and very strong, but equal both as to Time, and Force. I prescribed as follows:

℞ *Salis Nitri scrupulos quatuor, Musci Corallini præparati, Florum Sulphuris singulorum scrupulum unum, Coccinellæ, Croci, singulorum grana quatuor; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS subtilis, dissolvens, et attenuans, in Partes septem æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam horis quartis cum uno Cochleari Syrupi de Rubo Idæo mistam, superbibendo Haustum Liquoris cujuslibet.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici scrupulum unum, Conservæ Lujulæ fescunciam, Syrupi de Rubo Idæo semunciam; misceantur, et fiat ELECTUARIUM deaurandum; de quo capiat quantitatem Nucis Moscæ largæ horis quartis, temporibus intermediis.*

℞ *Julapii Purpurei (in Pharmacopœia Bateanâ præscripti) libras duas; cujus Julapii Haustum bibat ad libitum.*

℞ *Olei Sulphuris per Campanam drachmam unam; hujus guttæ viginti, et quatuor cum Aquæ Fontanæ libris duabus*
Saccharo

Saccharo albo edulcatis, misceantur pro Potu ordinario.

℞ Camphoræ drachmam unam, Salis Nitri drachmas tres, Pulpa Uvarum Corinthiacarum uncias duas, Aceti quantitatem sufficientem, et fiat secundum artem CATAPLASMA pro Carpis.

§ 421. In the Use of these Remedies, with the divine Blessing, he happily recover'd from his Fever, in a very few Days.

CASE XXXV.

§ 422. *Monday, October 28. 1728.* being sent for, I visited a Son of Mr. H——'s of *Witham* in *Essex*, aged two Years: The Child had a Continual Fever attended with *Convulsions*; his Flesh was very hot, and his Pulse quick, and strong. I order'd an *emollient Glyster* to be given him, and prescribed the following Remedies.

℞ Camphoræ grana decem, Olei Amygdalarum amarum drachmas duas, Olei Macis per expressionem sesquidrachmam, Olei Anisi chymici guttas decem, Olei succini guttas quinque; misceantur secundum artem, et fiat LINIMENTUM; quo Spina Dorfi, et Pedum Planta manu tepidâ inungantur.

℞ Pulveris

℞ Pulveris à Chelis Cancrorum simplicis scrupulum unum, Antimonii diaphoretici grana septem, Cornu Cervi calcinata grana tria, Castorei Ruffiæ granum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam, Succî Rutæ recentè expressi, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum semunciam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans; de quo capiat unum Cochleare parvulum quartis horis, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

§ 423. *Tuesday, October 29.* I visited the Child again: I found him better; the Convulsions had left him, and the Fever was not stronger. I order'd the Directions given Yesterday to be still observed.

§ 424. *Wednesday, October 30.* I visited him again; he had no Return of his Convulsions, and his Fever remitted. I prescribed for him the following Remedies:

℞ Pulveris à Chelis Cancrorum simplicis scrupulum unum, Antimonii diaphoretici grana septem, Cornu Cervi calcinati grana quinque, Salis Absinthii grana duo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas sex, Syrupi Balsamici drachmas duas, et fiat MISTURA; cujus capiat unum Cochleare parvulum quartis horis, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

℞ Camphoræ grana decem, Thuris semi-drachmam, Olei Menthæ guttas tres misceantur, dein cum Bombacæ et Panno linteo formetur, ut artis est CULCITRA scrupulo Cordis applicanda.

§ 425. In the Use of these Medicines, the Child soon became free from his Fever; and

and November 4. I purged him with the following Apozeme, ordering a large Spoonful of it to be given in the Morning; and so a Spoonful once in three Hours, till it began to work.

℞ Radicis Rhabarbari grana decem, Foliorum senæ, Seminum Carui, singulorum scrupulum unum, Mannæ semunciam, coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ sufficienti quantitate, ad uncias duas, dein coletur Liquor, et fiat APOZEMA purgans.

CASE XXXVI.

§ 426. *Wednesday, September 1. 1731.*
in the Evening being sent for, I visited Mr. B---'s Child, then at *Totham*, about four Miles from *Witham* in *Essex*, aged between two and three Years. She had been taken ill about a Week before with an Intermitting Fever, and Cough; the Fever returning every Afternoon, and continuing most Part of the Night; and two Days ago, it became Continual, and increased much upon her: She was very hot, and thirsty; and this Afternoon, about One o'Clock, she was taken with *Convulsions*, which continued off and on for some Hours; and her
Urine,

Urine, and Stool came insensibly from her, while she was under them.

§ 427. When I came to her, she was free from her Convulsions, and lay quiet, with her Eyes sometimes open, and sometimes shut; but seem'd entirely senseless; took Notice of nothing said unto her, or done about her; and there was Reason to believe she could not see; for while her Eyes were open, I moved my Hand against her, as if I intended to strike her on her Eyes; but she never wink'd. In like Manner I moved a Candle to and fro near her Eyes; but she never wink'd, nor gave any Sign to induce one to think she perceiv'd it. The Child was *plethoric*; I therefore order'd two Ounces of Blood to be immediately taken from her Arm, and prescribed as follows:

℞ Pulveris de Cbelis Cancrorum simplicis scrupulum unum, Antimonii diaphoretici, Musci Corallini præparati, singulorum grana decem, Salis Absinthij, Salis Prunelle, singulorum grana duo, Aquæ Pulegii fescunciam, Syrupi de succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas, Tincturæ Castorei carminativæ guttas decem, et fiat MISTURA attenuans; cujus capiat Cochleare semis, secundis vel tertiis horis, cum aliquantillo Aquæ Fontanæ mistum, Phialâ prius agitâ.

Emplastra

Emplastra Epispastica parvula Tibiæ internis applicentur.

§ 428. *Thursday, September 2.* in the Morning, a Messenger came to acquaint me, that she became sensible about Eleven o'Clock the last Night, and remain'd so; and that she had no Return of her Convulsions; but that her Fever continued. I therefore prescribed for her as follows:

Purgat in usu Mixture besterno die præscriptæ.

R. Salis Absinthii, Salis Prunelle, singulorum grana triginta, Florum Sulphuris drachmam unam, Herbe Rutæ drachmas duas, Pulpa Uvarum Corinthiacarum semunciam, Aceti acer-rimi quantitatem sufficientem, contundantur in Mortario marmoreo, et fiat Massa CATAPLASMATIS Consistentia; cujus drachmæ duæ super Pannos lineos extensæ Carpis tepide applicentur, et horis sextis renovetur eadem Applicatio.

§ 429. *Friday, September 3.* in the Evening, a Messenger came to inform me, that the Child was better; that the Fever was not so strong as it had been, but yet continued. I therefore prescribed as follows:

Repetatur Cataplasma besterno die præscriptum, et utatur ut prius.

R. Pulveris à Chelis Cancrorum simplicis scrupulum unum, Lapidis Contrayervæ grana octo, Antimonii diaphoretici, Musci Corallini præparati, singulorum grana decem, Salis Absinthii

Absinthii grana quatuor, Coccinella grana duo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ fœcunciam, Syrupi Balsamici semunciam, Tinctura Casterii carminativa guttas decem, et fiat MISTURA; cujus capiat unum Cochleare parvulum tertiis horis, Phialâ prius agitâtâ, superbibendo Haustum Pseudo-Thea cum Melissâ preparata.

℞ Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tinctura Croci, singulorum drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA attenuans, et cardiaca; cujus capiat guttas sex, vel octo in Haustu Cerevisiæ tenuis, vel Infusi Melissæ.

§ 430. *Saturday, September 4.* I visited her, and found her Fever greatly abated, and the Child every Way better; and that the Medicines were not all taken; and therefore I only order'd, that she should go on with the Things she had by her, as before directed.

§ 431. *Lord's-Day, September 5.* a Messenger came and inform'd me, that the Child continued mending, and was free from her Fever: I therefore prescribed the following Mixture gently to cleanse her.

℞ Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Violarum, Syrupi de Spinâ Cervinâ, singulorum semunciam, et fiat MISTURA purgans pro Dosibus duabus, quarum capiat unam alternis Auroris.

§ 432. Thus she recover'd from a Continual Fever, attended with very threatening Symptoms.

CASE XXXVII.

CASE XXXVII.

§ 433. On *Saturday, May 18. 1724.* being sent for about Eleven o'Clock before Noon, I visited Master *W--- H---*, aged thirteen Years. He was taken ill on *Wednesday* Morning the 15th of this Month, with a Continual Fever; for the removing of which, he had been *blooded* the *Thursday*, and *vomited*, and *blistered*, and had taken *diaphoretic Medicines* to make him Sweat; but no Sweat had been obtain'd. He had a Stool on the *Friday* Morning, and no other after he was taken sick. I was likewise inform'd, that he had been always *hot*, and *thirsty*, and frequently *delirious*, tho' sensible between Whiles.

§ 434. I found his Flesh very hot; his Tongue, and the Palms of his Hands very dry; Pulse quick, and strong; Urine very thick, and of a whitish Colour, but dropt no Sediment. I directed his Diet according to the Rules laid down by me, and prescribed as follows:

U

℞ *Antimonii*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana quinque, Salis Absinthii, Salis Prunellæ, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana duo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ semunciam, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas tres, Syrupi Balsamici drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quinque; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS attenuans, quartis horis bibendus, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli drachmam unam, Spiritus Vini rectificati drachmas tres, et fiat MISTURA attenuans; cujus subinde capiat in Haustu Decocti hordei parum edulcati guttas numero sufficientes ad Aciditatem moderatam, præcipue urgente Siti.*

Emplastra Cephalica Pedum plantis tepide applicentur.

§ 435. In the Evening I visited him again: He had had no Stool; his Symptoms were much the same, as when I first saw him, except that he felt a little hotter; but the Palms of his Hands, and the Insides of his Fingers were become a little moist, and his Pulse somewhat stronger, and not quite so quick. I order'd an *emollient Glyster* to be injected, and prescribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana quinque, Salis Prunellæ grana septem, Coccinellæ grana tria, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ semunciam, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas tres, Syrupi Balsamici drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quinque; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS dissolvens, et attenuans, quartis, vel sextis horis bibendus.*

℞ *Salis Nitri, Florum Sulphuris, singulorum drachmas duas, Pulpæ Uvarum Corinthiacarum fescunciam, Aceti Vini
albi*

albi quantitatem sufficientem, contundantur in Mortario, et fiat Massa CATAPLASMATIS; ejus drachmæ quatuor super Pannos lineos extendantur, et tepidè Carpis applicentur, et sextis horis eadem Applicatio repetatur.

§ 436. *Lord's-Day, May 19.* about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, I visited him again, and was told, that a *Glyster* had been given him as I directed, and came from him presently, but produced a Stool. I was likewise inform'd, that almost all the Night he was very restless, and delirious, and the Fever very strong; but that he slept between Whiles towards the Morning. I found his Fever strong; his Flesh hot; his Pulse quick; his Tongue dry; his Respiration quick, and a set Colour in his Cheeks of a deep Red. His Urine was but little higher-colour'd than Canary, very clear, and remain'd so without dropping any Sediment, or separating any Cloud. He had sometimes a troublesome *Cough*. I order'd the Drops and Cataplasm to be still used, and prescribed as follows:

Repetatur Haustulus postremò præscriptus, et quartis horis bibatur.

Mitte Haustulos duos.

Rz Florum Sulphuris scrupulos quatuor, Cremoris Tartari scrupulos duos, Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati duas drach-

mas, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci duas uncias et semis, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam; misceantur, et fiat
 LINCTUS pectoralis, de quo subinde capiat aliquantillum.

§ 437. In the Evening I visited him again, and found his Symptoms much the same as in the Morning, except that he was more *delirious*, and his Breathing worse; the sett Colour in his Checks was become of a dead Red, and more extended: His Pulse was still quick, but much weaker, and his Urine without Sediment, or Cloud. I prescribed as follows:

R: *Antimonii diaphoretici, Musci Corallini præparati, Salis Absinthii, singulorum grana quinque, Aquæ Pulegii drachmas quinque, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi è succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas septem; misceantur, et fiat*
 HAUSTULUS attenuans, et cardiacus, omni trihorio bibendus.

R: *Spiritus Vini Camphorati, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, Aquæ Hungaricæ, Aceti Vini albi, singulorum drachmas duas; misceantur pro FOTU cephalico, quo Nucha, Tempora, Nares, et Carpi subinde foveantur.*

R: *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et semis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misceantur, et fiat*
 JULAPIUM cardiacum; cujus capiat unum Cochleare in Languoribus.

En plâstra Epispastica Tibiis internis applicentur.

§ 438. *Monday, May 20.* in the Morning I visited him, and was inform'd, that this last Night he was better than the Night before. He took his Draught regularly, and lik'd it well; the Foment sensibly relieved, and refreshed him; and he often desired to be rub'd with it. I found his Heat abated; his Pulse slower, and stronger; his Respiration easier; and he was free from his *Delirium*. I order'd him to go on taking the last prescribed Draught, and to continue the Use of the *Drops*, and *Foment*; and persuaded him to take of the *Linctus* sometimes; which he dislik'd, and neglected, altho' the Taste was very agreeable; and because he had no Stool since *Saturday* Night, and had been so disorder'd in his Head, I prescribed the following Mixture:

*R. Salis vulgaris scrupulum unum; dissolve in Aquæ Pu-
legii una uncia, dein adde Syrupi de Spinâ Cervinâ, Sy-
rupi Rosarum solutivi, singulorum drachmas duas, Olei
Olivæ unciam semis, Olei seminum Anisi, Olei suc-
cini, singulorum guttas quatuor, et fiat CLYSTER tepide
injiciendus ad Alvum sollicitandam.*

§ 439. In the Evening I visited him a-
gain, and found his Fever still upon the

Decline. The Glyster was given, but no Stool followed: He was not prevailed with to use the *Linctus*, tho' his Cough at Times was troublesome. I prescribed as follows:

℞ *Spermatis Ceti drachmam unam; dissolve cum Vitelli Ovi recentis quantitate sufficienti; dein adde Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis, singulorum semunciam, Syrupi Balsamici unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis, cujus capiat Cochleare parvulum subinde Tussi urgente.*

℞ *Aluminis crudi pulverati semunciam, Mellis ad Spissitudinem debitam Cocti quantitatem sufficientem, et fiat SUPPOSITORIA duo, quorum unum oleo illitum crastinò Mane, si opus fuerit, indatur ad Alvum sollicitandam.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Musci Corallini præparati, Salis Absinthii, singulorum grana quinque, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis drachmas sex, Syrupi de succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quinque; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS attenuans, octavis horis bibendus.*

§ 440. *Tuesday, May 21.* I visited him, and found him much better; all the febrile Symptoms were greatly abated, and the set Colour of his Face was very much faded: His Urine dropt a small, white, and good Sediment: His Cough remain'd; but now he willingly took of the *Linctus*, liking it better than the pectoral Mixture. I only order'd

order'd the last prescribed Draught to be repeated; two of them to be sent; one to be taken in the Evening, and the other the next Morning.

§ 441. *Wednesday, May 22.* I found him perfectly free from his Fever; his Water with a good Sediment, *et omnia bene*; and to promote the Recovery of his Strength, and Health, and prevent any Relapse, I prescribed the following Drops.

*℞ Elixir Proprietatis semunciam, cujus capiat guttas viginti
Vesper et Mane in Frustulo sacchari albi.*

§ 442. Thus this Youth, with the divine Blessing, became free from a Fever attended with some very threatening Symptoms.

CASE XXXVIII.

§ 443. *Saturday, May 25. 1734.* about Seven o'Clock in the Evening I was desired to advise for Miss *A---P---*, aged Eight Years. Her Mother inform'd me, that about a Month before the Child was taken with, what she called, a *Rash-Fever*; that the *Eruption* continued about a Week, attended with a *sore Throat*; and that the

Fever remain'd some Time after the Eruption disappear'd; on which Occasion four Ounces of Blood were taken from the Child.

§ 444. The Mother likewise said, that she had a Fit of the Fever every Night since; and that for several Weeks before, and ever since, she had, at Times, complained of *gripping Pains* in her *Belly*. She also related, that the Day before, *viz. May 24.* the Child appeared very brisk, and well, and play'd with other Children; but that between Four and Five o'Clock in the Morning of this Day, she was taken very ill, sick at Stomach, and vomited much; and that about One o'Clock this Afternoon she made a deep *Coffee colour'd Water*; which, after some Time, dropt a very *dark, or blackish-colour'd Sediment*. She was very thirsty; her Flesh burning hot; her PULSE exceeding *quick*, and *pretty strong*: Her RESPIRATION also was very *quick*: She had two Stools this Day. I directed her Diet, and Liquors, according to the Rules I recommend to others, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ Musci

℞ Musci Corallini preparati, Antimonii diaphoretici, singulorum grana quinque, Salis Prunelle, Salis Absinthii, singulorum grana duo, Aquæ Menibæ drachmas sex, Syrupi de succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quinque; miscantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS attenuans, tertiis vel quartis horis bibendus, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

§ 445. *Lord's-Day, May 26.* at Noon I visited her again, and was told, that she had slept a great Deal in the Night; but awaked often, and in Frights. I found the Heat of her Body, her Pulse, her Urine, and her Respiration, much in the same State as the Evening before; and that she continued very thirsty. I order'd the Use of the Draught directed last Night to be continued, and prescribed the following Bottle of Drops.

℞ Spiritus Vitrioli drachmam unam, Spiritus Vini rectificati drachmas tres, et fiat MISTURA, cujus subinde capiat in Haustu Decocti Hordei, vel Malvæ guttas numero sufficiente ad moderatam aciditatem.

§ 446. *Lord's-Day Evening,* between Seven and Eight o'Clock, I visited her again, and was inform'd, that she had a Stool since Noon: I found the Heat of her Body much abated; her Breathing easier; her

her Pulse not so quick as they were, but pretty strong, and equal as to Time, and Force, and her Urine not altogether so black. I prescribed as follows :

R Antimonii diaphoretici grana quinque, Salis Prunelle grana tria, Salis Absinthii, Coccinille, singulorum grana duo, Aquæ Menthe drachmas sex, Syrupi è succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas septem; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS, tertiis vel quartis horis bibendus, Phialâ prius agitata.

R Florum Sulphuris scrupulos duos, Cremoris Tartari scrupulum unum, Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati drachmam unam, Syrupi Batearum sambuci drachmas decem, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis, cujus subinde capiat drachmam unam.

§ 447. *Monday, May 27.* I visited her twice, and found her Fever still declining, and her Water better colour'd; and therefore order'd the Draught prescribed the Day before, to be repeated, and to be taken once in about five Hours, and the Use of the Drops, and pectoral Mixture, to be continued.

§ 448. *Tuesday, May 28.* in the Afternoon I visited her again, and found her free from her Fever; but to prevent any Relapse, order'd the Draught prescribed
May

May 26. to be repeated, and taken as before directed.

§ 449. *Wednesday, May 29.* I visited her again, and found her still free from her Fever, and recovering her Health, and her Water of a natural Colour. But as she had been for several Weeks afflicted with febrile Symptoms, I thought it needful for her to continue, a little longer, the Use of a Medicine, which had proved so beneficial to her; and therefore directed the last prescribed Draught to be repeated, and taken once in six, or eight Hours; and by these Means, with the Blessing of God, she happily became free from her Fever, and that febrile Disposition of her Blood, which was the Foundation of it, and has ever since enjoy'd great Health.

§ 450. The black Colour of her Urine, and dark-colour'd Sediment which it dropt, when her Fever was most violent, I impured to the great Attrition of the Fluids, and Solids.

C H A P. XIX.

Containing Cases of some general Inflammatory Fevers, particularly of those called Rheumatic, and likewise Cases of the Scarlet Fever.

CASE XXXIX.

§ 451. **T**uesday, June 2. 1730. my Advice was desired for Mrs. S—, of *Witham* in *Essex*, aged about sixty-five Years. She was taken ill, the Day before, of a Continual Fever : She complain'd of *great Pains* every where ; her Eyes look'd *inflamed* ; she was *delirious* between Whiles ; fetch'd her Breath quick, and short ; was very thirsty, and had a troublesome *Cough* ; her Pulse was quick, and pretty strong, and her Flesh hot. I order'd an *emollient Glyster* to be given, and prescribed the following Remedies for her.

R. Salis Nitri, Florum Sulphuris, Lapidis Contrayeræ, singulorum grana septem, Salis succini volatilis, Coccinellæ, Croci,

Croci, Myrrhæ, singulorum grana duo, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS dissolvens, et attenuans, immediate sumendus, et horis sextis repetendus, superbibendo Haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum Melissâ præparata.

℞ Salis Absinthii scrupulos duos, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ sex uncias, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis fescunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quadringinta, Syrupi è succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans; de quo capiat Cochlearia tria horis tertiis.

℞ Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis, Tinctura Croci, singulorum drachmas duas, et fiat MISTURA; ejus subinde capiat guttas viginti, vel triginta in Haustu Decocti Cornu Cervi Rasurarum, cum aliquantillo Vini albi.

℞ Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et semis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositiæ unciam unam, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositiæ, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, singulorum guttas triginta, Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis guttas quindecim, Syrupi Diacodii semunciam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM, de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum subinde in languoribus.

Mitte Bolos tres.

§ 452. *Thursday, June 4.* I visited her, and found her Fever somewhat abated, and that her Pains were not so general; but she complain'd much of a Pain in her *Back*. I prescribed as follows:

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici scrupulos duos, Lapidis Contrajervæ, Diascordii sine Melle, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulum unum, Salis Absinthii scrupulos duos, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ septem uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositiæ, Syrupi

rupt de Alibæâ, singulorum semunciam, Ruscus Castorei Carminativæ guttas sexaginta; misceantur, et fiat JULAPUM; de quo tertiâ quâque horâ capiat Cochlearia duo larga, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

R Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmas duas, cujus capiat guttas viginti in Haustu Decocti Cornu Cervi Rasurarum, subinde sibi urgente.

§ 453. *Friday, June 5.* a Messenger inform'd me, that she was better as to her Fever; but that her Pain remain'd. I therefore order'd, that she should continue the Use of the *Julep*, and *Drops*, prescribed the Day before; and then prescribed the following Medicine.

R Spermatis Ceti, Speciei Diatragacanthi frigidi, singulorum drachmam unam, Conservæ Fructuum Cynobati semunciam, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci drachmas sex, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam, et fiat secundum artem MISTURA emolliens; de quâ capiat drachmas duas, secundis horis, durante dolore.

§ 454. *Saturday, June 6.* a Messenger inform'd me, that she was free from her Fever, and that her Pains were abated, but not entirely gone; and therefore I prescribed the following Medicine.

R Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas quatuor, Olei Nucis Moscatæ guttas tres, Syrupi de Alibæâ, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum drachmas sex.

sex, et fiat MISTURA; cujus sextis vel octavis horis capiatur semunciam, Phialâ prius bene agitâtâ.

§ 455. *Lord's-Day, June 7.* a Messenger inform'd me, that she remain'd free from her Fever, but that at Times her Pain return'd very sharply upon her. I therefore prescribed the following Mixture, which was effectual both to remove and prevent the Return of that Symptom.

℞ Spermatis Ceti scrupulos duos, Salis Absinthii scrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum semunciam, Tincturæ Castorei Carminativæ guttas quadraginta, et fiat MISTURA; de quâ capiat Cochlearia duo larga, horis secundis, urgente dolore, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

CASE XL.

§ 456. *Monday, December 6. 1731.* I was desired to advise for the Wife of Mr. M---D---, at *Witham* in *Essex*, aged about thirty Years. She was above Half gone with Child, and was taken ill with a Continual Fever last *Saturday*, attended with very acute Pains about her Heart, and the Region of her Kidnies, and in other Places; and had a great Difficulty of Breathing,
and

and often very sick at Stomach. I order'd for her a Julep of *Pulv. è Chel. Cancror. simpl. Lapid. Contrayerv. Sal. Absinth. Aq. Lactis alex. Aq. Menthae, Sp. Nitri dulc.* Which freed her from her sick Fits, and made her Stomach easy, and moderated her Fever.

§ 457. *Tuesday, December 7.* in the Evening I visited her, and found that her Fever remitted, and that her Pains were not altogether so violent: Her Urine was colour'd like a deep Tincture of Saffron. I prescribed for her as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, singulorum scrupulum unum, Radicis Tormentillæ, Coccinellæ, singulorum drachmam semis, Salis Absinthii scrupulos duos, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias, et semis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis fescunciam, Sacchari albissimi quantitatem ad saporem gratum sufficientem; miscuantur, et fiat JULAPIUM; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni triborio, Phialâ prius agitâtâ, Superbibendo Haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum Melissâ præparatæ. Capiat etiam Florum Sulphuris semidrachmam omni Mane in Haustulo Lactis tepidi.*

§ 458. *December 8.* she was somewhat better: I order'd that she should go on in the Use of the *Julep* prescribed Yesterday; which she did: Her Fever came to an

an Intermission of eight Hours, and then left her. She took in all three Bottles of the last prescribed *Julep*; but before she had finished her Third, she became free from her Fever, and the Symptoms which attended it. The Fever of this Patient, and of the Gentlewoman described, § 451, *ad* 455. I call *Rheumatic*, for Reasons assign'd in § 228.

CASE XLI.

§ 459. *Lord's-Day, April 6. 1729.* being sent for in the Evening, I visited Mr. PLEDGER of *Little Baddow* in *Essex*, aged sixty-one Years. He was taken very ill about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon with *Shiverings*, and *Tremblings*, which continued till Half an Hour after Twelve; when he became very hot, and restless; and so remain'd, complaining of *violent Pains* in his *Back, Thighs, Knees*, and also at times all over him; he breathed with Difficulty, and had a *Cough*, and was very restless in Bed, and out of it. I prescribed for him the following Remedies, *viz.*

℞ Radicis *Serpentariae Virginianae* grana quinque, *Lapis Contrayervæ*, *Florum Sulphuris*, singulorum grana decem, *Castorei Russiæ*, *Myrrhæ*, *Croci*, singulorum grana duo, *Campboræ* granum unum, *Syrupi Violarum* quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat *BOLUS* attenuans inaurandus, et horis octavis sumendus, superbibendo *Hauftum Liquoris* cujusslibet.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici* scrupulos duos, *Coccinellæ* grana triginta, *Salis Absinthii* drachmam unam, *Aquæ Lactis alexiteræ* quatuor uncias, *Aquæ Menthæ* duas uncias, *Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ* fescunciam, *Succi Limonum recentè expressi* semunciam, et fiat *MISTURA* dissolvens, et attenuans; cujus capiat unciam unam tertiis horis, *Phialâ* prius agitâtâ.

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* drachmas duas, cujus subinde capiat guttas quindecim, vel viginti in *Hauftu* cujusslibet *Liquoris*.

Emplastra Epispastica Brachiis applicentur.

§ 460. *Monday, April 7.* in the Forenoon, a Messenger came to acquaint me, that he had been very restless all the last Night, and that his Fever and Pains were no better. I prescribed the following Medicines :

Persistat in usu Boli hesternâ nocte præscripti.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici*, *Lapis Contrayervæ*, *Salis Absinthii*, singulorum scrupulum unum, *Aquæ Lactis alexiteræ* unciam unam, *Aquæ Menthæ*, *Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ*, singulorum fescunciam, et fiat *MISTURA* cardiaca, cujus capiat unum *Cochleare largum* octavis horis temporibus intermediis, et pro re nata, *Phialâ* prius agitâtâ.

℞ *Spermatis*

℞ *Spermatis Ceti* scrupulos duos, *Olei Amygdalarum dulcium* semunciam, *Olei Juniperi* guttas duodecim optime miscantur, dein adde *Syrupi de Alibæâ*, *Syrupi Diacodii*, singulorum drachmas sex, et fiat *MISTURA* emolliens, et anodyna, cujus immediate capiat semunciam, et repetatur *Dosis* horis octavis, si opus fuerit, *Phialâ* prius agitata.

§ 461. In the Evening I visited him, and found his Pains rather less than more; and his other Symptoms much as they were. I order'd that he should go on as before directed, and take a Spoonful of the emollient Mixture about Two o'Clock in the Morning, if his Pains did not abate, or if he was restless, or could not sleep.

§ 462. *Tuesday, April 8.* in the Morning a Messenger came to acquaint me, that he had not slept much in the Night; but that his Pains were abated; but that he was very weak, and faint at Times. I prescribed for him as follows:

Purgat in Methodo antea præscriptâ.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici*, *Lapis Contrayervæ*, *Salis Absinthii*, singulorum scrupulum unum, *Coccinellæ* grana decem, *Croci* grana quatuor, *Aquæ Menthæ* fescunciam, *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ*, *Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ*, singulorum unciam unam, *Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis* semunciam, *Tincturæ Castorei Carminativæ* drachmam, et fiat *MISTURA* cardiaca; cujus subinde capiat unum Cochleare largum, ut opus fuerit.

℞ Cornu Cervi Rasurarum uncias duas domi cum Aquæ Fontanæ libris tribus ad duas libras coquendas, et Liquor colatus sit pro uno genere Potûs.

§ 463. In the Afternoon I visited him, and found him somewhat better, except that he had been a little troubled with *Hiccups*. I order'd, that the Directions given the Day before should be still observed; and that he should take a Spoonful of the cordial Mixture this Day prescribed, if he should have the *Hiccups*.

§ 464. *Wednesday, April 9.* in the Morning, a Messenger brought me a Letter to acquaint me, that he was better; that he slept pretty much in the Night; that his Cough was abated, and that he breathed more easily, and had a better Colour in his Face; and that his Water was still clear, without dropping any Sediment; and that he had taken his Medicines regularly. I order'd the *Bolus* to be repeated, and Half an Ounce of the *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* to be sent from the Apothecary, and that he should take his Medicines as before directed.

§ 465. *Thursday, April 10.* a Messenger came to acquaint me, that his Fever continued, tho' not so strong as it was; and that his Cough, at Times, was still troublesome; and that his Water was much the same as before. I therefore prescribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Censervæ Fructuum Cynosbati semunciam, Florum Sulphuris scrupulos duos, Cremoris Tartari, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum grana decem, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci unciam unam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam, secundum artem misceantur, et fiat LINCTUS pectoralis; de quo subinde capiat aliquantillum.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici scrupulos duos, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulum unum, Salis Absinthii drachmam unam, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Menthæ, singulorum tres uncias, et semis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ unciam unam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM; de quo capiat Cochlearia tria omni trihorio, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.*

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Nucis Moscatæ, Florum Sulphuris, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum grana quinque, Castorei Russiæ, Croci, Myrrhæ, singulorum grana duo, Camphoræ granum unum, Syrupi de quinque radicibus aperientibus quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS Mane et Vesperî sumendus, superbibendo Haustum Liquoris cujuslibet.*

§ 466. *Friday, April 11.* I heard nothing from him.

§ 467. *Saturday, April 12.* in the Morning, a Messenger brought a Letter to acquaint me, that he had a pretty good Night, and had been in a moderate Sweat all the Night, and a great Part of the Day before, which had made him weaker; but that in all other Respects he was much better; and that his Water separated and dropt a pretty large Sediment; and that he desired to see me; accordingly I visited him again, and found him free from his Fever, and Pains; but his Cough was not quite gone. I prescribed the following Medicines for him, and took my Leave; and never heard that he had any Relapse.

R Balsami Capivi unciam unam, cujus capiat guttas viginti et quinque Vesper et Mane, cum aliquantillo sacchari albi Pulveris mistas.

*R Tinctura sacrae uncias quatuor, Tinctura Castorei Carni-
native guttas triginta, Spiritus Lavendulae compositi gut-
tas quadraginta, Salis succini volatilis grana quatuor, et
fiat MISTURA; cujus capiat unciam unam horis duabus
ante prandium, et cenam.*

CASE XLII.

§ 468. *January 1. 1729-30.* my Advice was desired for Mr. J—— W——, a Shoemaker in the Parish of *Witham*, aged thirty

thirty Years. He had been afflicted with a Cough ever since the last *Michaelmas*, and with rheumatic Pains for the last four Weeks. His Pains, he said, were chiefly in his *Shoulder Bones*, *Wrists*, the *Joints* of his *Fingers*, and *Knees*, *Feet*, and *Toes*. At first they moved from one of those Places to another; but now the *Pains* were in all of them: His left Hand and Fingers; his Feet, Legs, and Toes were swell'd: He could not move himself, nor tell how to bear the being moved. For several Days past he had been very thirsty; his Water pretty high-colour'd; his Cough very troublesome, and he slept very little the two last Nights: He went to Stool pretty well; but had very little Appetite to any Sort of Aliment. I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ *Radiciſ* *Serpentariæ Virginianæ*, *Seminum Aniſi*, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, *Pulveris è Cheliſ Cancrorum ſimplicis*, *Salis Prunellæ*, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, *Myrrhæ*, *Croci*, *Coccinellæ*, ſingulorum grana octo, *Campboræ* grana quatuor; miſceantur, et fiat PULVIS tenuiſſimus, in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam *Veſperi et Mane*, cum aliquantillo *Theriace vulgaris* miſtam, ſuperbibendo *Hauſtum ſeri Lactis*, in quâ *Folia Malvæ*, et *Flores Chamæmeli* incocti fuerint.

℞ Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati, Florum Sulphuris, singulorum drachmas duas, Salis Prunellæ semidrachmam, Balsami Capivi guttas viginti, bene contendantur in Mortario; dein adde Syrupi Baccarum sambuci duas uncias, et semis, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis; de quâ sæpe capiat drachmam unam, præcipuè tussi urgente.

§ 469. In the Use of these Medicinès he recover'd from his Fever, and rheumatic Pains, in a few Days; and his Cough daily abated, and was in a short time after removed.

CASE XLIII.

§ 470. *October 20. 1711.* I was desired to advise for Miss S--- S---, at *Teovil* in *Somersetshire*, aged about Ten Years: She was very ill of a *Scarlet Fever*; her Skin look'd very red; her Pulse quick, and strong, and her Thirst great. I directed her Drinks, and Diet, and prescribed the following Medicines.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum scrupulos duos, Salis Absinthii, Salis succini volatilis, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana septem, Olei Menthæ chymici guttam unam; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS attenuans, in partes quinque æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam quartâ quâque horâ cum uno Cochleare Syrupi de Ruba Ideo mistam, superbibendo Haustum Liquoris cujuslibet.

℞ Margaritæ

℞ Margaritæ preparata semidrachman, Aquæ Fontanæ quatuor uncias, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis fescunciam, Syrupi de Rubo Ideo semunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quadraginta; miscantur, et fiat JULAPIUM cardiacum; de quo capiat Cochlearia duo, ut opus fuerit.

§ 471. In the Use of these Things she soon became free from her Fever, and recover'd her Health.

CASE XLIV.

§ 472. *Friday, December 28. 1733.* in the Forenoon being sent for, I visited Mr. R----- P-----, aged near twenty-five Years. He was taken the last *Tuesday* in the Morning with *Coldness*, and *Shiverings*, which were succeeded with a violent Continual Fever, attended with a *sore Throat*, a Difficulty of Swallowing, a *Cough*, and an uneasy Respiration. He had been blooded to the Quantity of eight Ounces, and also vomited; notwithstanding which Evacuations, he daily grew worse, and worse. When I came to him, I found his Pulse quick, and strong, his Flesh very hot. There was a red Colouring of the Skin on his Face, Neck, Body, Arms, Hands, Thighs, and Legs; and when I press'd any Part with
my

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my Finger, it turned white; but the Redness presently return'd, upon taking my Finger away. This Colouring, I was told, began to appear soon after he was taken sick.

§ 473. He was very hoarse, and complain'd of the Soreness of his Throat; of the Uneasiness of his Breathing, and Difficulty of Swallowing; and that he was sometimes very sick at his Stomach. His Tongue was *foul, white, and dry*. His URINE high-colour'd, with a *small, light, and brownish-colour'd* Sediment. In the Morning he was somewhat in a Sweat, when the Attendants put him on a clean hot Shirt, and got him out of the Bed to new make it; but he fainted away, and they were obliged to get him into it again, as fast as they could. He had five *loose Stools* since Yesterday. I prescribed for him the following Remedies.

R. Boli Armeniæ, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana quinque, Salis Prunellæ grana septem, Croci grana tria; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS pro una Dosi, sextis horis sumendâ cum uno Cochleari Julapii sequentis mistâ, superbibendo Cochlearia duo ejusdem.

R. Aquæ Lætis alexiteriæ quatuor uncias, Aquæ Menthæ tres uncias, et semis, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci, Syrupi Balsamici,

Inflammation in his Throat. 315

mici, singulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM.

℞ Spermatis Ceti Jescquidrachmam, Lactis Sulphuris semidrachmam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium drachmas sex, Mellis untiar duas, Syrupi Balsamici unciam unam; misceantur secundum artem, et fiat LIXURUS pectoralis, de quo frequenter capiat aliquantillum.

℞ Spiritus Vitrioli, Spiritus Vini rectificati, singulorum drachmas duas, et fiat MISTURA; de qua capiat in Haustu Aquæ Fontanæ, parum edulcata, tot guttas quot sufficiant ad moderatam accliditatem; bis, ter, quaterve in die, præcipue sit urgente.

℞ Radicis Tormentillæ fescunciam, Coccinellæ grand decem, coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ sufficienti quantitate ad uncias octo; dein Liquori colato addè Vini Rhenani selibram, Sacchari albissimi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem, et fiat APOZEMA cardiacum; rjus tepide bibat Cyathum subinde, ut opus fuerit.

§ 474. *Saturday, December 29.* in the Forenoon, I visited him again, and found his Fever much abated: His Pulse was not so quick, nor so strong as it was: His Heat, and Thirst were less; the red Colouring of his Skin began to fade: His Tongue was moister, and cleaner; but he was more hoarse: His Breathing was easier; his Urine was not so deeply colour'd, and the Sediment was somewhat whiter; he did not cough so often; but his drinking any Thing made

made him cough; and he still complain'd that his Throat was very sore: He had but two Stools since Yesterday Four o'Clock in the Afternoon. I order'd him to continue taking the Linctus and Drops, and prescribed as follows:

℞ Lapidis Contrayerva, Coccinella, singulorum grana quinque, Salis Prunellæ grana sex, Boli Armeniæ, Croci, singulorum grana tria; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS, pro unâ Dosi sextis horis sumenda, cum uno Cochleari Julapii hesternò die præscripti, superbibendo Cochlearia duo ejusdem.

℞ Balsami Capiivi guttas quindecim; dissolvantur cum Vitelli recentis ovi drachmâ unâ; dein adde Syrupi Balsamici drachmas tres, Aquæ Pulegii semunciam; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS attenuans, et sanans, Vesperis, et Mane bibendus.

§ 475. This Day the young Gentleman's Grandmother sent for a Person (since dead) that was famous for curing sore Throats by injecting with a Syringe a Liqueur made for that Purpose.

§ 476. *Lord's-Day, December 30.* in the Morning I visited him again. The Nurse told me, that his Fever seem'd to be gone Yesterday in the Afternoon; but came on about Seven in the Evening, and continued till Twelve o'Clock at Night, but then seemed

seemed to go off, and return'd about Three in the Morning, and continued pretty strong till about Six, when it abated. I found his Tongue clean, his Breathing easier, his Pulse better, and the Heat of his Flesh more moderate, than when I last saw him. The red Colouring of his Skin was more faded: His Throat had been syringed several Times, and he spit up an Abundance of filthy Matter; some of it slimy, and viscous; and some of it like what comes from Tumours suppurated; but he remain'd so exceeding hoarse, that it was very difficult to understand what he endeavour'd to speak. I prescribed for him as follows:

R Salis Prunellæ grana septem, Coccinellæ grana quinque, Croci grana duo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam, Aquæ Menthe drachmas sex, Syrupi Balsamici drachmas duas; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS, quartis, vel sextis horis bibendus.

R Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati semunciam, Syrupi Baccharum sambuci duas uncias, et semis, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam; misceantur, et fiat LINCTUS pectoralis, de quo subinde capiat aliquantillum.

Repetatur Haustulus besterno die præscriptus, et Vesperti, et Mane bibatur.

§ 477. *Monday, December 31.* I visited him again, and found him much better; free

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free from his Fever, and that he had slept well the last Night; but he seem'd too much inclin'd to Sleep. His Throat was easier, but he remain'd very hoarse: He had four Stools since Yesterday Morning, but not so loose as they had been: I therefore only prescribed the following Things:

℞ Balsami Capivi guttas viginti; dissolvatur Balsamum cum Vitelli recentis ovi drachmā unā; dein adde Syrupi Balsamici tres drachmas, Aqua Pulegii semunciam; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS balsamicus, horis octavis bibendus.

℞ Spiritus Niri dulcis, Tinctura Croci, singulorum drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA; de qua capiat guttas viginti, in Haustu Infusi Theæ viridis cum Saccharo edulcati, bis in die.

§ 478. *Tuesday, January 1.* I visited him again, and found that he remain'd free from his Fever; but had very little Appetite to Food: His Cough was better; and the Quantity of Matter brought up by the Help of Syringing, was much abated; but he remain'd exceeding hoarse: His Pulse was slow, equal, and sufficiently strong: His Tongue clean, and moist. He had four small Stools since Yesterday Noon. His Spi-
rits

rits were exceeding low, and faint. I prescribed as follows:

℞ Radicis Gentianæ grana decem, Florum Sulphuris, Salis Prunelle, singulorum grana quinque, Camphoræ grana tria, Croci grana duo; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS, sextis horis sumendus cum uno Cochleari Julapii sequentis, superbibendo Cochlearia duo vel tria ejusdem.

℞ Aquæ Lætis alexiteria quatuor uncias, Aquæ Menthae tres uncias et semis, Syrupi Balsamici semunciam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM.

Repetatur Haustus Balsamicus hesterno die præscriptus, et Vespere et Mane bibatur.

§ 479. *Wednesday, January 2.* I visited him again. He remained free from his Fever; his Pulse was strong, equal, and slow: His Urine was of a citrine Colour, without any Sediment, or Cloud; his Cough was still better, and he began to recover his Voice: He did eat a little Bread-Pudding Yesterday in the Evening, but did not relish it. He had three Stools since Yesterday Noon: I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ Radicis Gentianæ, Lapidis Contrajervæ, singulorum grana decem, Camphoræ grana tria, Croci grana duo, Syrupi Balsamici quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS inaurandus, et sextis horis sumendus, superbibendo Cochlearia tria Julapii hesterno die præscripti.

Repetatur

Repetatur Haustulus die Decembris trigessimò primo præscriptus, et Vesperì et Mane bibatur.

§ 480. *Thursday, January 3.* I visited him again, and found him better, and his Hoarseness more abated; and prescribed the following Medicines.

Repetatur Haustulus die Decembris trigessimò primo præscriptus, et Vesperì bibendus.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ grana decem, Tincturæ sacre duas uncias, et fiat MISTURA lenitèr purgans, Crasino Mane bibenda.*

§ 481. *Friday, January 4.* I visited him again, and found him still recovering his Voice, and his Health; but his Spirits were very low. I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ *Balsami Capiivi drachmās duas, cujus capiat guttas viginti bis in die, cum aliquantillo Sacchari albi Pulveris mistas.*

℞ *Spiritus Corni Cervi per se, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA cardiaca; cujus capiat guttas triginta, pro re natâ, in Haustu Aquæ Fontanæ cum Cochlearibus aliquot Vini Canariensis.*

Repetatur

Repetatur Miftura purgans befterno die præfcripta, et Craſtino Mane bibatur.

§ 482. The Purgine Mixture was once more repeated; his Appetite return'd, his Strength daily increas'd, and he recover'd his Health, without any Relapſe.



C H A P. XX.

*Containing Cases of some particular
Inflammatory Fevers, viz. of the
Anginose, and Pleuritic.*

C A S E XLV.

§ 483. **J**UNE 9. 1729. I was desired to advise for *J----* *J----*, at *White Notley* in *Essex*, aged three Years and near four *Months*: He was taken ill of a Continual Fever the seventh Day of this Month, and had such an *Inflammation of his Throat*, that he could not swallow the thinnest Liquors without very great Difficulty, and was costive.

§ 484. I directed *an emollient Glyster*, and an emollient, refrigerating Diet in a liquid Form; and order'd small *Blistering* Plaisters to be applied to his Arms; and prescribed the following Mixture: By the Use of which, his Fever, and the Inflammation were removed; and then I purged him with *Manna*.

By Musci

℞ Musci Corallini præparati, Antimonii diaphoretici, Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, singulorum grana quindecim, Salis Absinthii grana octo, Salis Prunellæ grana quatuor, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias, Aquæ Pulegii fescunciam, Syrupi è succo Limonum, Syrupi de Althæâ, singulorum drachmas duas, et fiat MISTURA dissolvens, et attenuans; cujus horis sextis capiat unum Cochleare largum, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

CASE XLVI.

§ 485. December 24. 1729. about Noon a Messenger came to me from Mrs. SUSANAH C---, of *Totham* in *Essex*, aged about forty-eight Years; and related, that the Evening before she was taken with a *Pain* in her *Throat*, and a Difficulty of *Swallowing*, which had increased so much, that at the Time he came away, she was not able to take down a Tea Spoonful of any Liquid: He also inform'd me, that she had been blooded under her Tongue, and in her Arm, and had taken a purging Draught about Two o'Clock in the Morning, and had Blistering Plaisters applied behind each Ear, which extended down the Sides of her Neck. I prescribed as follows:

℞ Florum Sulphuris drachmas tres, Cremoris Tartari drachmam unam, Coccinellæ grana decem, Mellis fescunciam,
 Y 2 Syrupi

Syrupi Baccarum sambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium; singulorum unciam unam; misceantur, et fiat LINCTUS; de quo capiat drachmam unam singulis semiboris.

℞ Aquæ Plantaginis, Aceti acerrimi, singulorum uncias tres, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci duas uncias; misceantur, et fiat GARGARISMUS frequentèr et tepide utendus.

℞ Camphoræ scrupulos duos, Spiritus Vini rectificati fescunciam, Tincturæ Myrrhæ drachmas tres, Tincturæ Castorei drachmam unam; misceantur pro FORTU; quo Gula et Fauces foveantur.

§ 486. About Five o'Clock in the Evening I visited her, and found her Case much as it had been described to me. Her Pulse was not much quicker, nor much stronger than in Health; the Heat of her Flesh was moderate; but she was under great Uneasiness in her Throat, and said she could not take the *Linctus*. I order'd, therefore, that she should sometimes hold a Tea Spoonful of it a While in her Mouth, and spit it out, if she could not swallow it; and use the Gargle frequently; and send a Messenger to me, if she grew worse.

§ 487. About Twelve o'Clock in the Night, a Messenger came to tell me, that she was worse, and could get nothing down her Throat; on which Occasion, I prescribed as follows:

Sanguis

Sanguis è Venis sublingualibus extrahatur ad uncias quinque, vel sex.

℞ *Spermatis Ceti drachmas duas, Camphoræ, Absinthii vulgaris ficcati, Seminum Anisi, singulorum drachmam unam, Albi Græci semunciam, Unguenti Florum sambuci, Unguenti de Althæâ, singulorum fescunciam, Olei Succini drachmam unam; secundum artem misceantur pro CATAPLASMATE; cujus pars sufficiens super Pannum quater duplicatum extendatur, et Gulæ applicetur; et horis sextis eadem applicatio repetatur.*

℞ *Radici Althææ, Seminum Lini, singulorum fescunciam; coquantur cum Aquæ puræ sufficienti quantitate ad uncias viginti et septem; dein Liquori colato adde Spiritus Vini rectificati fescunciam, Tincturæ Myrrbæ semunciam, Mellis Rosati uncias tres, et fiat LIQUOR tepidè per siphonem in guttur injiciendus.*

§ 488. *December 25.* this Day about Noon, I visited her, and found her Throat better; and that she could swallow a little, tho' with great Difficulty: I order'd the last Directions to be still observ'd; and that three Drops of the following Medicine should be poured on a Piece of Loaf-Sugar, and taken into the Mouth; and that, as it dissolved, she should swallow it; and that she should repeat the Dose once every three Hours.

℞ *Olei succini drachmam unam.*

§ 489. In the Evening her Throat was so much better, that she took a Mess of Mutton Broth for her Supper.

§ 490. *December* 26. about Nine o' Clock in the Morning her Husband came, and acquainted me, that she had slept pretty well the last Night, (whereas she had had no Sleep before from the Time she was taken ill) and that her Throat continued mending. I prescribed the following Things, which perfected her Recovery.

℞ Olei Succini drachmam unam, cujus eodem modo capiat guttas tres vel quatuor sextis horis.

℞ Florum Sulphuris, Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati, singulorum drachmas duas, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci unciam unam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam; misceantur, et fiat LINCTUS; de quo frequenter capiat aliquantillum.

§ 491. As to this Case, I desire it may be observed, 1. That the Matter constituting the Tumour, and Inflammation of the Parts affected, was dissolved, attenuated, and dissolv'd, and never came to any Suppuration. 2. That I advis'd a Repetition of Phlebotomy, on Account of the Urgency of the Symptoms, and to make a Revulsion from the Vessels obstructed; and as a lesser Evil to avoid a greater.

CASE XLVII.

CASE XLVII.

§ 492. *Saturday, August 8. 1730.* in the Forenoon, being sent for, I visited Master J----- S-----, in *Witham*, aged about five Years. He was ill of a Fever, attended with an *Inflammation of his Throat*, and could not swallow without Difficulty, and Pain; and was also troubled with *Worms*. I prescribed for him as follows :

R *Spiritus Cochleariæ hortenſis, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Vini rectificati ſeſcunciam; miſceantur pro FOTU; quo Gula, et Fauces foveantur.*

R *Florum Sulphuris, Tartari albi, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci, Syrupi de Althæâ, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat MISTURA; de quâ frequentèr capiat aliquantillum.*

R *Aceti optimi duas uncias, Spiritus Vini rectificati ſemunciam, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci ſemunciam, miſceantur, et fiat GARGARISMUS frequenter utendus.*

§ 493. In the Evening I viſited him again, and found that his Throat was ſomewhat eaſier; and that he could ſwallow

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better. I then prescribed for him the following Remedies,

℞ Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Musci Corallini præparati, singulorum grana quindecim, Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Salis Absinthii grana octo, Salis Prunella grana quatuor, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Succus Rutæ recentè expressi drachmas duas, Syrupi de quinque radicibus aperientibus, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas tres; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM dissolvens, et attenuans; de quo capiat semunciam secundis vel tertiis horis, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

℞ Florum Sulphuris sesquidrachmam, Salis Absinthii grana decem, Castorei Russiæ, Camphoræ, singulorum grana quinque, Pulpæ Passularum Solis, Conservæ Rutæ, singulorum drachmas tres, Aquæ Pulegii quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur secundum artem, et fiat CATAPLASMA, cum Pannis linteis duplicatis Pedum plantis applicandum.

§ 494. *Monday, August 10.* in the Evening, I visited him again, and found, that by the Medicines I had prescribed, thro' the divine Blessing, his Fever, and the Inflammation of his Throat were gone. I therefore prescribed the following Medicines:

℞ Foliorum Senæ, Seminum Carni, singulorum scrupulum unum, Mannæ Calabriæ drachmas tres; concoquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ quantitate sufficienti ad uncias duas; deinde coletur Liqueor, et fiat APOLEMA lenitè purgans; cujus crastino Mane horâ septima capiat Cochlearia duo;

of the Throat. 329

duos; et si in horis tribus Alvus non fuerit liquida, tum borâ decimâ sumat Cochlear alterum.

℞ Æthiopis Mineralis scrupulos duos, Seminum Santonicorum scrupulum unum; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS, in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam Mane et Vesper, cum uno Cochleari Mistura sequentis mistam.

℞ Aquæ Laëis alexiteriæ, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA pro Pulveribus.

§ 495. By these Medicines he soon recover'd his Health.

CASE XLVIII.

§ 496. On *Saturday* Evening about Nine o'Clock, *January 22. 1731-32.* I was sent for to visit Mr. RICHARD MILBANK, of *Hatfield Peverell* in *Essex*; when I was inform'd, that he was taken ill in the Morning with a *sore Throat*, and *Difficulty of Swallowing*; and that his Tongue was very white; and that Blood had been taken from his Arm, which seem'd to relieve him somewhat for a little while; and that a Gargarism made with *Aq. Plantaginis, Syr. Bac. sambuc. acidulated with Spiritus Vitrioli*, had been used; but that notwithstanding all the Remedies which had been tried, he
grew

grew much worse; that the Difficulty of his Swallowing, and Breathing, did greatly increase; so that his Friends fear'd that his Breathing would be stopt. He complain'd also of a *Pain in his Side.*

§ 497. It was near Eleven o'Clock at Night when I got to him. I immediately order'd his Throat to be fomented with a Mixture of *Aceti p. iii. Sp. Vini rect. p. i.* made warm; and that they should give him some Tea made of Linseed, as soon as they could get it ready for him; and that after fomenting his Throat, and his drinking some Linseed Tea, he should hold a Piece of Loaf-Sugar wetted *cum Sp. Vini rect.* in his Mouth; and, as it dissolved, to swallow it; and that he should often sup up some Linseed Tea (with a little White-Wine in it, and sweetned with Loaf-Sugar to his Palate) by little and little, as he could swallow; and repeat the Use of the wetted Loaf-Sugar, as Occasion should require.

§ 498. Having given these Directions, I prescribed the following Things.

By Florum

℞ *Florum Sulphuris drachmas duas, Spermatis Ceti, Piperis longi, singulorum drachmam unam, Camphoræ scrupulos duos, Conservæ Absinthii Romani uncias duas, Unguenti de Althæâ semunciam, Mellis despumati quantitatem sufficientem, et fiat secundum artem CATAPLASMA, et ita Gula tepidè apponatur, ut utraque aures pertingat.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Hissopi, singulorum uncias sex, Spiritus Vini rectificati duas uncias, Spiritus Cochleariæ hortensis drachmas quatuor, Spiritus salis volatilis oleosi drachmam unam, Mellis despumati fescunciam; misceantur pro GARGARISMO interdum frigidè utendo.*

℞ *Florum Sulphuris semunciam, Coccinellæ grana decem, Cro-moris Tartari drachmas duas, Conservæ Fructuum Cy-nosbati drachmas sex, Syrupi de Althæâ semunciam, Sy-rupus Baccarum sambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, sin-gulorum unciam unam, Olei Fœniculi dulcis guttas sep-tem, et fiat MISTURA emolliens et dissolvens; cujus frequenter et paulatim capiat drachmas duas pro Dose.*

§ 499. Monday, January 24. I visited him again, and was inform'd, that his Throat was sensibly, and very soon relieved, by fomenting it, as I directed; and that he found very sensible, and great Advantage from the Linseed Tea, and the Sugar wetted with the *Sp. Vini rectificati*; that at first he used three or four Pieces of Loaf-Sugar, as soon as one was dissolved and swallowed, taking another.

§ 500. I was likewise inform'd, that about Five o'Clock in the Morning, (*Jan. 23.*) after I prescribed, he began the Use of the Medicines sent from the Apothecary, and followed the Directions punctually; and that his Throat sensibly grew better every Hour; and that (*Lord's-Day*) before Noon a SPITTING came on, and that he continued from that Time spitting abundantly, as if he had been put under a brisk Salivation; and that the Pain of his Side had left him.

§ 501. This *Monday* he did eat Toast and Butter for his Breakfast, and boil'd Mutton for his Dinner.

§ 502. *Tuesday, January 25.* his Throat being well, his Swallowing easy, and his Appetite returning, I only prescribed the following Purge; after which, he went about his usual Affairs.

R Glycyrrhiza, Foliorum Senæ, Seminum Carui, singulorum drachmas duas; coquantur cum Aqua pura sufficienti quantitate ad uncias quatuor; dein in Liquoris colati tribus uncis dissolve Salis Mirabilis Glauberi Mannæ, singulorum semunciam, et fiat POTIO purgans cum regimine sumenda.

CASE XLIX.

CASE XLIX.

§ 503. September 30. 1711. I was sent for to CHARLES CLARK, a Servant of Mr. Joshua Coad, near Teovil, aged about twenty-two Years who was sick of a *pleuritic Fever*. The *Pain of his Side* was very violent; and the *Difficulty of his Breathing* exceeding great. I directed his Diet, and order'd diluting, emollient, and pectoral Liquors for his Drink; and enjoin'd him to take as much of them as he could, and prescribed the following Medicine.

℞ Syrupi Nitrosi sex uncias, Spiritus Anisi volatilis semunciam, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas viginti, et fiat MISTURA dissolvens, et attenuans; cujus capiat Cochlearia quatuor, secundâ, tertiâ, vel quartâ quâque horâ, ut febris et dolor lateris fuerint magis, vel minus vehementes.

§ 504. October 2. I prescribed the following Things.

℞ Salis Nitri scrupulos duos, Florum Sulphuris grana decem, Coccinellæ, Croci, singulorum grana duo; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS pro unâ Dosi omni quadriborio sumendâ, superbibendo Haustum Liquoris cujuslibet.

℞ Syrupi Nitrosi sex uncias, Spiritus Anisi volatilis drachmas sex, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas viginti quatuor,

*tuor, et fiat MISTURA; de quâ capiat Cochlearia duo
vel tria, urgente dolore, vel Respirationis difficultate.*

§ 505. He continued the Use of these Medicines this Day, and the next.

§ 506. *October 4.* I order'd four Doses of the Powder to be repeated, and taken as the former, and prescribed the following Mixture.

R Syrapi Nitrosi tres uncias, Spiritus Anisi volatilis drachmas duas, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas decem, et fiat MISTURA; cujus capiat Cochlearia duo, difficultate Respirationis urgente.

§ 507. *October 5.* his Fever, the Violence of the Pain in his Side, and Difficulty of Breathing, were very much abated; but his Side remain'd very uneasy. I order'd the Use of the Powder to be continued, and that he should take a Dose of it only once in six, or eight Hours, mixed with a Spoonful of the Syrop of the Juice of Lemons; and prescribed the following Medicines.

R Syrapi Nitrosi sex uncias, Spiritus Anisi volatilis semunciam, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas decem, et fiat MISTURA; cujus capiat Cochlearia duo vel tria, dolore vel difficultate Respirationis urgente.

R Emplastri

℞ *Emplastri* è *Cymino* quantitatem sufficientem super *alutam* extendatur, et fiat *EMPLASTRUM* satis largum affecto *Lateri* applicandum.

§ 501. *October 7.* his Fever, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, and the Uneasiness of his Side were gone; but to confirm his Recovery, I prescribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici*, *Salis Absinthii*, singulorum sesquidrachmam, *Olei Menthe* guttas quatuor; misceantur, et fiat *PULVIS*, in sex partes aequales dividendus; quarum *Vesper*i et *Mane* capiat unam cum uno *Cochleare*, *Syrupi de Rubo Sylvestri* mistam, superbibendo *Haustrum Liquoris* cujuslibet.

§ 509. In the Use of these Medicines, with the divine Blessing, he soon recover'd his Health, without vomiting, blistering, purging, or any other Remedy more than has been mentioned. In this Sickness he took twenty-one Ounces of the *Syrupus Nitrosus*, two Ounces of *Spiritus Anisi volatil*is, and seventeen Doses of the Powder prescribed the 2d Day of *October*.

§ 510. I cannot be positive, whether he was blooded the first Time I visited him, or not; but I find no Direction for it in my Papers; and if he was blooded, it was but once.

§ 511.

§ 511. In the Year 1709. I had a violent *Pleurisy*; and in the first Days of it, I twice order'd the Apothecary to take Blood from me; and lost in all eighteen Ounces; and I never have order'd Bleeding more than twice for any Person under this Distemper, nor took away more than twenty Ounces in all, from any one Person, tho' he was young.

CASE L.

§ 512. *January 4. 1731-32.* I was sent for to visit Mr. T---- G----n in *Witham*, aged about thirty Years, an unmarried Man, of a sanguine, florid Complexion, rather lean than fat, and one that drank hard. He was taken ill the *Friday* Night before, being the 31st Day of *December*, immediately upon very hard Drinking, and going out of a little, close, and hot Room, into the open Air, to return Home, the Weather being very cold. He was first taken with a great *Coldness*, and *Shiverings*, which were succeeded with a Continual Fever; attended with a violent *Pain* in his *Side*, and *Back*; with a *Cough*, and *Difficulty of Breathing*,
and

and a Spitting of a *reddish* Sort of Pus. His Pulse was quick, hard, but not exceeding strong; his Urine was *high colour'd*, without any Sediment. I order'd him to be blooded, and directed that ten Ounces should be taken away; and prescribed the following Medicines.

℞ Bezoartici Mineralis grana decem, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana quinque, Myrrhæ grana tria, Camphoræ gratum unum, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS immediate sumendus, superbibendo Haustum Pseudo-Theæ, cum Salviâ præparatæ, et sextis vel octavis horis repetatur; et temporibus intermediis capiat unum Cochleare largum Julapii sequentis.

℞ Salis Absinthii scrupulum unum, Salis succini volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et semis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositiæ fescunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, Sacchari albißimi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans.

Emplastra Epispastica Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.

§ 513. *January 5.* I visited him again, and found that he had been blooded, and ten Ounces of Blood were taken away. His Blood was very glutinous, and had a Coat of Size upon it above a Quarter of an Inch thick; and but very little Serum

Z

was

was separated. His Fever was rather abated than stronger; but his Pains and Difficulty of Breathing were much the same as the Day before. I order'd him to go on in the Use of what I had directed; and prescribed as follows:

R. Spermat. Ceti scrupulos duos, Camphoræ grana quatuor, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, Olei Juniperi guttas quatuor, Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum semunciam; secundum artem fiat MISTURA emolliens; cujus capiat semunciam tertiis horis durante dolore.

R. Millepedarum præparatarum drachmam unam, Croci grana decem, Aquæ puræ bullientis tres uncias; misceantur, et stent in digestionem fervidâ et clausâ per horam unam; dein in Liquoris colati uncias duabus dissolve Gummi Ammoniaci scrupulos duos, Salis succini volatil. grana decem; tum adde Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, singulorum unciam unam, Sacchari albi quantitatem ad saporem gratum sufficientem, et fiat APOZEMA pectorale; cujus capiat unum Cochleare, vel duo subinde, difficultate Respirationis urgente,

§ 514. *January 6.* his Fever, Cough, and Difficulty of Breathing, were very much abated. I order'd therefore that he should continue taking the Medicines before advised.

§ 515. *January 7.* his Fever was in a Manner gone; and therefore I only order'd the *Fulep* prescribed *January 4.* to be repeated

peated, and one Spoonful of it to be taken once every two Hours ; and prescribed the following Purge to be taken afterwards.

℞ Salis succini volatilis grana quatuor, Tincturæ sacre sescunciam, Syrupi de Spinâ Cervinâ semunciam ; misceantur, et fiat POTIO purgans.

§ 516. Thus, with the Blessing of God, he recover'd from his Fever, which very much threatned Death. And let it be observed, that tho' he was a Man of a sanguine Constitution ; yet I order'd Bleeding but once. Indeed, when upon taking away Blood from a Patient, I find it very fizy, it is to me an Argument, that I ought to be very cautious how I proceed in using this Way of Evacuation ; especially, if it appears that the red Globules do not bear a due Proportion to the serous Part of the Blood. And this I can say from long Experience, that there are Medicines that will effectually take away the *Siziness* of the animal Fluids without Bleeding, and in a shorter Time without it, if the Patients have no sanguine *Plethora*.

CHAP. XXI.

Containing Cases of FEVERS resulting from dissolvent Causes; particularly of Putrid Fevers, that were without any colliquative Evacuation; and of some, that were attended with them.

§ 517. **I** Shall in this Chapter first give some Instances of the *milder Sort* of PUTRID FEVERS, *viz.* Those that were without any colliquative Evacuations; and then some Examples of the *malignant Kind*, that were attended with them. Here let me observe, that in COMPLEX FEVERS colliquative Evacuations often occur, (when in the Production of them the Proportion of the dissolvent Causes does much exceed that of the inspissating) as will be manifest from divers Cases related in the Chapters of Fevers of that general Class.

CASE LI.

CASE LI.

§ 518. *December 29. 1714.* my Advice was desired for Mrs. Q---, a Widow Gentlewoman, aged about fifty three Years, who lived near *Teovil*. She was under a Continual Fever; her Pulse was somewhat quick, but weak; the Heat of her Flesh was moderate; her Urine rather paler than in Time of Health; her Thirst was great; her Spirits were very low, and ruffled on every Occasion; she was very lean, subject to be costive, and her Blood naturally of an acrimonious Quality. I prescribed the following Medicines for her.

℞ Salis Prunellæ drachmam unam, Croci grana triginta, Antimonii diaphoretici scrupulum unum, Bezoar Orientalis grana quindecim, Coccinellæ grana septem, Folia Auri numero duo; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS alterans, in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam omni quadriborio cum uno Cochleari Syrupi Pæoniæ maris mistam, superbibendo Cochlearia septem Apozematis sequentis.

℞ Radicis Eryngii fescunciam, Radicis Petastidis semunciam, Coccinellæ scrupulum unum; coquantur cum Aquæ hordei quantitate sufficienti ad libras duas; dein Liquori colato adde Syrupi de Althæâ tres uncias, Olei Vitrioli tot guttas quot sufficiant ad gratam aciditatem, et fiat APOZEMA alterans.

℞ *Aquæ Rute sex uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, Aquæ Pæoniæ compositæ, singulorum unciam unam, Spiritus Castorei, Spiritus Succini, singulorum drachmam unam, Tincturæ Croci drachmas duas, Syrupi Pæoniæ maris unciam unam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM cardiacum; de quo capiat Cochlearia duo in omni languore.*

§ 519. *December 31.* I made an Alteration in her Medicines, and prescribed as follows:

℞ *Salis Nitri, Florum Sulphuris, singulorum scrupulos quatuor, Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, singulorum scrupulum unum, Bezoar Orientalis grana sexdecim, Camphoræ grana quatuor; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS alterans, in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum horis quartis capiat unam cum uno Cochleari Syrupi Balsamici mistam, superbibendo Haustum Apozematis die Decembris viginti nono præscripti.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ sex uncias, Aquæ Theriacalis, Aquæ Epidemiæ, singulorum unciam unam, Aquæ Hungaricæ drachmas sex, Spiritus Nitri dulcis scrupulum unum, Sacchari albi quantitatem ad saporem gratum sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM cardiacum; cujus subinde bibat Cochleare unum, vel duo.*

§ 520. By the Use of these Medicines, with the divine Blessing, this Gentlewoman, in a few Days, became free from her Fever.

CASE LII.

§ 521. *March 1. 1721.* I was desired to advise

advise for Mr. *W-- S--* of *Teovil* in *Somersetshire*, a young Man aged about seventeen Years. He had a Continual Fever; his Pulse was somewhat quicker, but not perceivably stronger than in Health. The Heat of his Flesh was temperate, but his Thirst great; his Tongue was dry; his Urine like that which is made in Health. He had a great Dejection of his Spirits, and Loss of Strength. I prescribed the following Medicines for him.

℞ *Salis Nitri* scrupulos quatuor, *Florum Sulphuris* scrupulos duos, *Croci*, *Coccinellæ*, singulorum grana septem, *Camphoræ* grana quatuordecim; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS alterans, in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam omni triborio, cum pulpa pomi assati mistam, superbibendo Haustum Liquoris cujuslibet diluentis.

℞ *Camphoræ* scrupulum unum, *Spiritus Vini rectificati*, *Tincturæ Myrrhæ*, singulorum drachmas duas, optime misceantur; dein adde *Tincturæ Croci* drachmam unam, *Aquæ Theriacalis*, *Aquæ Mirabilis*, singulorum semunciam, *Aquæ Pulegii* quatuor uncias, *Aceti distillati* quantitatem ad saporem acidum sufficientem, et fiat JULAPIUM alterans et cardiacum; de quo capiat duo Cochlearia subinde, Spiritibus languescensibus.

§ 522. *March 2.* his Symptoms were much as the Day before, only he complain'd that his Head was uneasy. He was desirous that he might have a Draught of Beer some times; which I granted. I or-

der'd the Powders prescribed, to be repeated, and taken as the former; and prescribed the following Things.

℞ *Massa Emplastris Nuchali* (in *Pharmacopœiâ Bateanâ præscripti*) *quantitatem sufficientem, super alutam extendatur, et fiat EMPLASTRUM satis largum Nuchæ applicandum.*

℞ *Olei Sulphuris per Campanam drachmam unam, cujus in omni Haustu Cerevisiæ tenuis capiat tot guttas quot sufficiant ad saporem acidulum.*

§ 523. The Powders were twice more repeated, and he recover'd from his Fever, without any other Medicines than these mentioned, § 521, 522.

CASE LIII.

§ 524. *Thursday, Aug. 12. 1731.* I was sent for to visit HENRY VALE, aged about twenty Years, a Servant of Mrs. *Johnson* of *Fauborn* in *Essex*: He was taken ill of a Continual Fever the *Thursday* before: I found the Heat of his Flesh very moderate; his Pulse quick, and so exceeding weak, that some times I could hardly feel them; his Mouth was very foul; his Tongue black and exceeding dry; his Breathing difficult, and sometimes

sometimes convulsed; and he had slept very little after he fell sick. I directed his Diet, and Liquors, according to the Rules I have recommended to others; and prescribed the following Medicines.

℞ Lapidis Contrayervæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, singulorum grana septem, Florum Chamæmeli, Florum Sulphuris, singulorum grana quinque, Castorei Rassiæ, Croci, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana duo, Camphoræ granum unum, Syrupi Balsamici quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS alterans, omni quadrihorio sumendus, superbibendo haustum Infusi Salvie.

℞ Salis Absinthii grana quindecim, Salis succini volatilis grana quinque, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et semis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ unciam unam, Aquæ Hungariæ, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, singulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM cardiacum; de quo capiat unum Cochleare in omni languore.

℞ Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum drachmam unam et fiat MISTURA; de quâ subinde capiat guttas triginta in haustu Pseudo-Theæ cum herbâ Melissâ dictâ præparate.

Emplastra Epispastica et Brachiis internis, et internis Tibiis applicentur.

§ 25. By the Use of these Remedies, with the Blessing of God, without any other Prescription, he soon found an happy Alteration of his Symptoms, became free from his Fever, and recover'd his Health.

CASE LIV.

346 *A Putrid Fever, with purple*

CASE LIV.

§ 526. *Saturday, September 9. 1732.* being sent for, I visited Mr. ROBERT PATISSON's Daughter *Martha* in *Witham*, aged about five Years. She was very ill of a Continual Fever, attended with many *purple Spots* in her Skin of a very deep Colour; but on Tryal with a Needle, I found them to be the Superficial, and not the *deep Petechiæ*: She also had an *Hæmorrhage* at her Nose: Her Flesh was not very hot; her Pulse somewhat quicker than in Time of Health; but not observably stronger. Her Urine of a natural Colour, clear, and without dropping any Sediment, by standing. She was very thirsty. I prescribed as follows:

℞ Musci Corallini preparati scrupulum unum, Salis Prunellæ, Coccinellæ, Croci, singulorum grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum semunciam, Spiritus Vitrioli guttas octo; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM alterans; de quo capiat unum Cochleare quartis, sextis, vel octavis horis, Phialâ prius agitâ.

℞ Spiritus Vitrioli drachmam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis drachmas tres, et fiat MISTURA alterans; cujus ca-
piat

Spots, and Hæmorrhage. 347

*piat in singulis haustibus Cerevisiæ tenuis guttas numero
sufficientes ad moderatam aciditatem.*

*℞ Spiritus Vini rectificati unciam unam, Spiritus Vitrioli gut-
tas viginti, Tinctura Myrrhæ guttas quadraginta; misce-
antur pro Fotu, quo Petechiæ subinde forveantur.*

*℞ Vitrioli Romani, Boli Armeniæ, singulorum drachmas duas;
misceantur, et fiat PULVIS subtilis restringens, ita na-
ribus admoventus, ut cruorem fluentem recipiat.*

*Emplastra Epispatica parvula Brachiis internis infra Cu-
bitos applicentur.*

§ 527. In the Use of these Things the
Hæmorrhage soon stopt; and, in a few
Days, the *Spots* disappear'd, and the Fever
left her.

CASE LV.

§ 428. *Lord's-Day, September 1. 1728.*
I was sent for to Mr. AGER, of *Fauborn*
in *Essex*, a tall, lusty Man, and pretty fat;
aged about forty-five Years. He was taken
ill the *Monday* before with *Coldness*, and
Shiverings; which were succeeded with
other Symptoms of a Fever, which proved
Continual. On *Friday* came on a *Purging*,
and *Vomiting*; which became violent,
and continued all that Day, and the *Satur-
day*, and this Day. His Pulse was mode-
rate

rate almost like one in Health; but his Thirst was great; and his Urine but little in Quantity, and very high-colour'd. He complain'd this Day of Pains, and Gripings in his Stomach, and Bowels; and that he vomited every Thing he took. I prescribed as follows:

℞ *Cornu Cervi calcinati, Corallii rubri præparati, singulorum grana tria, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, singulorum grana decem, Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ grana quinque, Croci grana duo, Electuarii Diascordii sine Melle scrupulum unum, Syrupi Balsamici quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS alterans inaurandus, et horis sextis sumendus, superbibendo Cochlearia duo Julapii sequentis. Mittè Bolos quatuor.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Menthæ, singulorum semunciam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum semunciam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM.*

℞ *Salis Absinthii scrupulum unum, Succi Limonum recentè expressi, Aquæ Menthæ, singulorum semunciam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA alterans; cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum in omni ægritudine Ventriculi.*

§ 529. *September 2.* I visited him again, and found that he had taken the Medicines regularly, as directed; and that they sat well on his Stomach; that his Vomitings had left him, and that his Looseness and Thirst were greatly abated. I order'd the Medicines

Medicines to be repeated, and taken as the former, and he soon recover'd; and his Water came to its natural Quantity, and Colour.

CASE LVI.

§ 530. *Lord's-day, May 16. 1731.* in the Evening, being sent for, I visited JOHN DEADMAN, a Servant of Mr. *Lake* of *Revenhall* Parish in *Essex*, aged about six and twenty Years. He was taken the day before about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, with a *Coldness*, and *shaking*, which were followed with a Continual Fever, which was attended with *Pains* all over him, as he expressed it, and with continual profuse, colliquative *Sweats*. He was very thirsty, and very restless; his *Flesh* pretty hot; his *Pulse* was quick, but not a great deal stronger than in Health; and his Water not very high-colour'd. I prescribed as follows:

Emplastra Epispastica Brachiis internis infra Cubitos, et etiam Tibiis internis applicentur.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunellæ, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana triginta, Florum Sulphuris drachmam unam, Croci grana decem; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS alterans, in partes sex æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam quartâ

quartâ quâque horâ cum uno Cochleari Mistura sequentis missam, superbibendo haustum Decocti Cornu Cervi Rasurarum domi preparati.

℞ Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Menthæ, singularum semunciam, Syrupi Balsamici unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA pro Pulveribus.

℞ Salis Absinthii scrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum semunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM; de quo horis quartis temporibus intermediis, capiat unciam unam.

℞ Cornu Cervi Rasurarum uncias duas pro Decocto domi conficiendo.

§ 531. Monday, May 17. his Master acquainted me, that his Pains were somewhat abated; but that his Fever remain'd, and that he continued very thirsty. I therefore order'd the *Powders*, the *Mixture* for them, and the *Julep* prescribed yesterday, to be repeated, and taken as before directed; and a Phial of the *Spiritus Vitrioli* to be sent him, and so many Drops of it to be taken in a Draught of any of his Liquors, as would make it agreeably acid, now and then, as his Thirst required.

§ 532. In the Use of which Medicines, in a very few Days, he became free from his Fever, and recover'd his Health.

C H A P. XXII.

Containing Cases of COMPLEX FEVERS; particularly of Complex Intermittents, and of Hætic Fevers, the worst Sort of them.

CASE LVII.

§ 532. **M**RS. L- P- of *Witham*, aged 22 Years, had been afflicted with a Third Day's Ague for seven Months; yet had her *Menses* regularly as to Time, tho' not as to Colour, and Quantity. On *Monday*, and *Tuesday*, *December* 20, 21. she took the following Electuary.

℞ Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Salis Absinthii, singulorum drachmas duas, Corticis Peruviani unciam unam, Syrupi Papaveris erratici quantitatem sufficientem; miscuantur, et fiat ELECTUARIUM; de quo capiat quantitatem nucis Castaneæ tertiis horis, absente febre.

§ 533. *Wednesday*, *December* 22. was her Ague Day in Course, but she missed it; one Symptom nevertheless continued to afflict her. For the last six Weeks, before she took the Bark, and to *Lord's-day*, *December*

cember 26. that is, four Nights after she had taken the Bark, every Night she fell into most *profuse Sweats*, which constantly wetted the Bed-Cloaths thro', and her Body reaked like the Steam of a boiling Pot; and a visible Steam was all over the Bed: On which Occasion, I prescribed the following Draught.

℞ Salis Martis grana tria, Salis Prunellæ grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ sex drachmas, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis drachmas duas, Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem; misceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS, horâ unâ ante decubitum sumendus, superbibendo haustum Aquæ Fontanæ cum pauxillo Spiritus Vini Gallici.

§ 534. *December 27.* I was inform'd, that she did not sweat at all the last Night. I therefore order'd that Draught to be repeated, and taken as before, and the Use of it to be continued a few Nights. She followed the Direction, and had no Return of her Sweats, or Ague.

CASE LVIII.

§ 535. *Wednesday, July 10. 1728.* I was desired to advise for Mr. ALEXANDER WALFORD, of *Fauborn* Parish in *Essex*, aged fifty-one Years. He was very ill of an *intermitting*

intermitting quotidian Fever, attended with a Pain in his right Side, and Vomitings; and between Whiles with Faintings. I prescribed for him the following Julep; and by taking two Bottles of it, he became free from his Fever, and the Symptoms, which so greatly afflicted him.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Absinthii, singulorum scrupulos duos, Pulveris ꝑ Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Lapidis Contrayervæ, singulorum grana triginta, Coccinellæ scrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Menthe duas uncias, / Aquæ Mirabilis fescunciam, Succu Limonum recentè expressi unciam unam, Syrupi Balsamici semunciam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM alterans; de quo capiat Cochlearia tria omni quadriborio, præsentè vel absente febre, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

CASE LIX.

§ 536. Lord's-day, December 1. 1728. I was desired to advise for Mrs. S--- C---, of Witham, aged about forty seven Years. She was very ill of an intermitting quotidian Fever, attended with a violent Looseness: She had a Fever-Fit once in twenty-four Hours, and an Intermission of about sixteen Hours. I prescribed the following Medicines for her; by which, with the Blessing of God, she recover'd in a few Days.

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℞ *Salis Absinthii* scrupulos quatuor, *Coccinellæ* scrupulos duos, *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ* tres uncias, *Spiritus Sulphuris* scrupulos duos, *Sacchari albi* fescunciam, et fiat *MISTURA*; cujus capiat unum *Cochleare quartis* horis cum unciis quatuor *Fusculi avenacei*, *Phialâ* prius agitatâ.

℞ *Corticis Elentherii pulverati*, *Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati*, singulorum unciam unam; coquantur cum *Aquæ Fontanæ* sufficienti quantitate ad libras duas; dein *Liquori colato* adde *Sacchari albissimi* tres uncias, et fiat *APOZEMA*, cujus bibat tres uncias omni quadrihorio, absente febre.

CASE LX.

§ 537. *November 22. 1729.* being sent for, I visited the Son of the Rev. Mr. A--- B---, a Clergyman. He was about six Years and three Quarters old. About four Months before I visited him, he had been afflicted with a violent Fever, which became *intermitting*; for the Cure of which, by some Friends Advice, he was first purged, and then took the Bark: In the Use of the Bark his Body swell'd. After this he was purged five Times with *Mercurius dulcis*, and *Rhubarb*, and took *Elixir Proprietatis*, and other Remedies; but from the Time of those Evacuations, he had daily *Pains* in his *Head*, *Stomach*, and *Belly*, and a *Looseness* almost always upon him; attended

attended with a *Loss of Appetite*, great *Thirst*, and a *Wasting of his Flesh*; and for some of the last Weeks complain'd of extreme *Pains in his Knees, and Legs*; which made him often scream out in so doleful a Manner, as greatly frightned his Mother. I prescribed for him the following Mixture.

℞ *Pulveribus è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Musci Corallini præparati, Antimonii diaphoretici, Cornu Cervi calcinati, singulorum scrupulum unum, Diascordii sine Melle grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Cinnamonomi fortis, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum semunciam, et fiat MISTURA; cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum sextis horis, præsentè vel absente febre, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 538. *November 24.* I received the following Letter from his Father, *viz.*

S I R,

“ My Son is much better, only his
 “ Looseness continues upon him still, which
 “ makes him very weak. He complains
 “ of the Pains in his Knees, and Legs; but
 “ I find they are not so acute as before.
 “ I leave him entirely to your Direction,
 “ and am, &c.

356 *A complex quotidian Fever.*

§ 539. I order'd the Mixture to be repeated, and taken as before directed.

§ 540. *November 25.* I received the following Letter from his Father.

S I R,

“ My Son has taken on most heavily of the
“ Pains in his Legs, and Knees, last Night.
“ I hope you will have Regard to that in
“ your Prescriptions, and you will very
“ much oblige, &c.

I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Radicis Enulæ Campanæ, Radicis Tormentillæ, Corticis Cinnamomi acuti, singulorum grana triginta, Coccinellæ grana sex; miscantur, et fiat PULVIS subtilis, in partes sex æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam Vesper et Mane cum aliquantillo Syrupi Balsamici mistam, superbibendo Cochlearia aliquot Liquoris cujuslibet.

Repetatur Julapium die Novembris vigesimo secundo præscriptum, cum additione Spiritus Salis volatilis Oleosi guttas sexdecim; cujus Julapii capiat duo Cochlearia hora undecima Matutinâ, et hora quinta pomeridianâ, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

Emplastra Epispastica Tibiis internis applicentur.

§ 541. *November 28.* I received a Letter from his Father; in which he writes as follows:

S I R,

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S I R,

“ My Son is revived even to a Miracle;
“ his Looseness is stopt, and he seldom
“ complains of the Pains in his Knees, and
“ Legs: So that you have been like the
“ good *Samaritan* to him; or rather like
“ a Father, in giving him a second Life;
“ for which I can never sufficiently requite
“ you-----

I prescribed for him as follows:

Repetatur Julapium postremo præscriptum, cujus capiat Cochlearia duo horâ unâ ante prandium quotidie, Phiala prius agitata.

§ 542. This Fever I call *complex*, apprehending it to result partly from acrid dissolvent Causes, which I infer from his continual Looseness, and the Wasting of his Flesh; and partly from inspissating Causes, and a Viscidity of the Blood, or Particles too bulky for an easy Circulation consequent to them; which I conclude from the Pains of his Head, Stomach, Belly, Knees, and Legs, which afflicted him so many Days.

§ 543. *December* 10. being sent for, I visited him again, on the Account that he

358 *A complex quotidian Fever.*

had a Return of his Fever, tho' not with those violent Symptoms which before attended it ; but because of the preceeding Acrimony, and Viscidity of his Blood, which I now apprehended were not sufficiently destroy'd, I prescribed the following Mixture ; which, I hoped, might answer both the Intentions I had in View.

R Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Cornu Cervi calcinati, Antimonii diaphoretici, singulorum scrupulum unum ; Lapidis Contrayervæ, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana quinque, Salis Absinthii grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias et semis, Tincturæ Castorei carminativæ guttas viginti, Syrupi Balsamici semunciam, et fiat MISTURA alterans ; cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum horis tertiis, absente febre, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

R Camphoræ scrupulos duos, Florum Chamæmeli scrupulos quatuor, et fiat Pulvis, cui adde Olei Absinthii chymici guttas tres, dein cum bombyce et panno linteo formetur, ut artis est, CULCITRA scrobulo cordis applicanda.

§ 544. *December 13.* a Messenger came to inform me, that he was much better ; and to desire my further Advice : I therefore prescribed as follows :

Repetatur Julapium die Decembris decimo præscriptum, cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum quartis horis, post Phialæ agitationem.

R Spiritus Salis volatilis oleosi, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, Tincturæ Castorei carminativa, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, singulorum

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*singulorum drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA cardiaca;
cujus capiat guttas decem in haustu Aquæ puræ cum ali-
quantillo Vini albi missas, horâ una ante decubitum.*

§ 545. He soon became free from his Fever by the Use of these Things, with the Blessing of God, and recover'd a good Stomach, Health, Strength, and Chearfulness without any further Relapse, or any more Prescription.

CASE LXI.

§ 546. *Wednesday, March 15. 1731-32.* my Advice was desired for Mr. RICHARD BROOKS, of *Witham*, a Shoemaker, aged twenty-four Years. He was first taken ill on *Monday* the 21st of *February* last, with a violent *cholic Pain* in the Bottom of his Belly, on the right Side. His Pain continued all that Day, and the next Day till Night; when it almost went away; yet there remain'd in that Part, which was the Seat of the Pain, an Uneasiness from that Time; which was sometimes more, and sometimes less; and about a Week before I saw him, he perceived a Hardness, and Swelling in that Place; and from that Time

an heavy Pain there; which Heaviness increased, and was an Hindrance to him in the Motion of Walking.

§ 547. He had a *Looseness* for the last seven or eight Days, and about ten Stools every twenty-four Hours, and his Stools pretty large, and thin; which Looseness continued. He likewise had a *Cough*, yet did not cough often; but when he did, he brought up a great Deal of filthy Matter, *white* and *yellow*, and sometimes a Spoonful at once. The last Week he had two or three Fits of a Fever; which began with so great a *Coldness*, *Shivering*, and *Shaking*, as made his Bones to ake, and from that Time had been always thirsty; and had his Fever every Day, tho' without those Symptoms: He had no Appetite to Food.

§ 548. I found his Pulse quick, and weak; his Tongue white, and foul, but moist; and his Body very feeble. I prescribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ Emplastri è Cicutâ cum Ammoniaco quantitatem sufficientem, dense super alutam extendatur, et fiat EMPLASTRUM satis largum parti affectæ applicandum.

℞ Foliorum Malvæ duas uncias, Florum Chamameli, Seminum Anisi, Seminum Cymini, Saponis Penicillæ, singulorum

lorum semunciam; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ sufficienti quantitate ad libram unam; dein Liquoris colati quatuordecim uncias adde succi Rutæ recentè expressi duas uncias, Olei succini guttas quadraginta, et fiat MISTURA detergens et emolliens; cujus uncie quatuor bis in die per syphonem in anum tepidè injiciantur.

℞ Balsami Capivi drachmam unam, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas duodecim; dissolve cum Vitelli ovi recentis tribus drachmis; dein adde Syrupi Balsamici semunciam, Vini Canariensis tres uncias, et fiat MISTURA detergens; et sanans; cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum Vesper, et Mane.

℞ Salis Absinthii, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana triginta, Salis succini volatilis, Croci, singulorum grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ unciam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem, et fiat MISTURA alterans et attenuans; cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum tertiis horis, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

§ 549. Friday, March 17. I saw him again; when he told me, that he was a great deal better; that he had followed my Directions; that his Looseness, and Thirst were very much abated; that his Belly was easier, and the Swelling softer; and likewise that his Cough was better; and that he slept well, and had a pleasant Night the last. I order'd him to go on in the same Method, and continue the Use of the same Medicines; which he did, and soon became free from

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from his Complaints, and recover'd his Health without any other Remedies.

CASE LXII.

§ 550. *June 14. 1725.* my Advice was ask'd for Miss A--- V--- of *Chelmsford*, aged about eight Years. She had been in an ill State of Health for a long Time, and grew worse and worse, with a violent *Cough*, and *Loss of Appetite*. She had the febrile Symptoms of *Heat*, and *Thirst* daily returning; and within the last three Weeks, greatly lost her *Flesh*. This Child lived about eight Miles from me; and not being desired to visit her, I did not see her; and only prescribed the following Mixture; the Use of which was continued some few Weeks; and by which alone, with the divine Blessing, she recover'd perfect Health; and, in a few Days, found a very great and happy Alteration in her Case.

℞ Salis Prunellæ scrupulos duos, Tartari Vitriolati grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteria tres uncias, Aquæ Cinnamonî hordeatæ, Syrupi Martis spirituosî, singulorum uncias duas, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA; de quâ capiat unum Cochlear largum Vesperti et Mane.

CASE LXII.

A hectic Fever and Phthisis. 363

CASE LXIII.

§ 551. *Friday, November 12. 1725.* being desired, I visited Mrs. S-----, of *Malden in Essex*, aged about thirty-six Years. She labour'd under a hectic Fever, *Thirst, Loss of Appetite, Suppression of her Menses, Vapours, Cough, and Shortness of Breath*; and sometimes she hawk'd, and spit up Blood in pretty considerable Quantities. I prescribed the following Medicines, which were repeated; and by which, with the Blessing of God, she recover'd.

℞ *Balsami Capiwi semunciam; cujus capiat guttas quindecim, Vesper et Mane cum aliquantillo Sacchari albi Pulveris mistas.*

℞ *Radiciſ Enulæ Campanæ, Ligni Quajaci, Ligni Sassafras, singulorum semunciam; clauſe concoquantur (in Ollâ ſigulina) cum Aquæ Benedicte ſimplicis libris tribus ad libras duas, ſub ſinem Decoctiſonis addenda Salis Prunellæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Salis Martis Riverii grana decem; dein Liquori colato adde Syrupi Baſſamici unciam unam, et fiat APOZEMA; cujus capiat Cochleare quinque bis, terve in die.*

CASE LXIV.

§ 552. *Saturday, April 17. 1731.* my Advice was desired for Mr. JOHN WINDEN, aged thirty-

364 *A hectic Fever and Phthisis.*

thirty-two Years. He was taken ill the last *Monday* was five *Weeks*, with a *Coldness*, and *Shivering* like an *Ague*; which was followed with a *Continual Fever*, and a *Pain in his Side*; which Pain continued two *Days*, and then left him. When that Pain ceased, he had a *Pain in his Stomach*, and cross his *Heart*, as he express'd it; which continued near a *Fortnight*. After the Pain was gone from his Side, it began to swell, and he had *Stitches* here and there in his *Body*; and remain'd very thirsty. He was blooded the second and third *Days* of his *Sickness*. About the End of the first *Week* of his *Sickness*, he had a *Looseness*, which was more or less upon him for a *Fortnight*. About three *Weeks* after he was taken sick, he was seiz'd with a *Cough*, which continued from that *Time*, and was very violent, and he did spit abundantly; and what he brought up was sometimes in *Colour* like a pale *Yelk* of an *Egg*; sometimes it was a Sort of *Pus*, or purulent *Matter*, like what is discharged from external *Ulcers*, and sometimes it was *Blood*; which different Sorts he threw up sometimes, by vomiting, in great *Quantities*. From which
Symptoms

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Symptoms it seems evident, that he had an *Ulcer*, or *Ulcers* in his Lungs.

§ 553. He was very restless Night and Day; and fetch'd his Breath very *short*, and *quick*. He was very hot, and thirsty some Parts of every Day; sometimes had a *Diarrhoea*, and some Days he was free from it. He had no Appetite, and could not endure to see so much as any Spoon Diet, I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ Balsami Capivi unciam unam, cujus capiat guttas viginti Vesperti et Mane, cum aliquantillo Sacchari albi Pulveris mistar.

℞ Radicis Tormentillæ drachmas duas, Antimonii diaphoretici Coccinella, singulorum drachmam unam, Salis Absinthii, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum semidrachmam, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ sex uncias, Aquæ Pulegii fescunciam, Syrupi Diacodii drachmas duas; misceantur, et fiat JULEPUM; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni quadriborio, præsentē vel absente febre, Phialâ prius agitâ.

℞ Spiritus Vitrioli, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum semunciam, et fiat MISTURA; cujus capiat subindè in haustu Cerevisiæ tenuis, vel Infusi Radicis Bardanæ majoris, vel Hederae terrestris, tot guttas quot sufficiant ad saporem acidulum, præcipuè siti urgente.

§ 554. Friday, April 23. his Wife came and told me, that he took of both Sorts of the Drops according to my Direction; and took a Dose of the Julep every four Hours, Night

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Night, and Day, till it was done. She also said, that as soon as he had taken twice of the Julep he found himself a great deal better; and that he had since slept well; that his Cough was exceedingly abated, and his Breathing become very easy; that he did spit a great deal less; and that the Matter he brought up, was become white; and that he had recover'd his Appetite: She likewise told me, that the Julep lasted till the *Wednesday*; and that since he had no Julep to take, his Cough grew worse again. I order'd the Julep to be repeated in double Quantity, and taken as the former; and that he should go on in the Use of both the Sorts of Drops. He did so, and in a short Time, considering his deplorable Circumstances, became free from his Fever; and his Cough daily abated, and he recover'd his Health again. Here let it be observed, that, *if the Respiration grows easier, while the Cough, and Spitting abate, it is a sure Token, that the Patient is recovering his Health; as I have constantly found it.*

CASE LXV.

CASE LXV.

§ 555. *Monday, March 20. 1731-32.* my Advice was desired for Mr. J--s H--, of *Hatfield Peverel* in *Essex*, aged twenty Years the 14th Day of the last *February*. He was taken ill the 2d Day of *February* twelve Months before, with the Fit of a Fever, which proved a *quotidian Intermittent*, attended with a *Pain in his Side*, (and at last with a *Cough*) which continued six Weeks, and then, in a great Measure, left him. In that Illness he had a *Looseness*, and was blooded three Times, and blistered on the Part pained.

§ 556. Towards the latter End of those six Weeks, § 555. he said, something broke within him, and that then the *Cough* came; and that then he gulp'd up a great deal of filthy Matter, which ran out of his Mouth; Which Matter, he says, was a white thick Corruption, and continued to come away in great Quantities for several Weeks; and from that time continued to come away, tho' not in so great Quantities as the first Week.

§ 557. Hence, § 556. it appeared to me, that

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that there had been some Tubercles in his *Lungs*; which, having suppurated, broke at the Time that he first brought up *purulent Matter*; and that from that Time he had an *Ulcer* in his *Lungs*; which remained unhealed, as was evident from the continual Discharge of the same Sort of Matter.

§ 558. Altho' the Fever, in his Apprehension, had, in a Manner, left him, about the End of six Weeks; yet he remain'd very ailing all the Summer following. His Cough and Shortness of Breath continued; and he did not recover his Strength, or Appetite; but was unable to do the Business of his Employment, which was Husbandry.

§ 559. About the *Michaelmas* he grew better in his Stomach, and Strength, and apply'd himself to his usual Business, and continued therein till the 13th Day of this Month, when he was taken very ill again: From which time, he had a *Pain in his left Breast, and Side*; and sometimes in his Shoulder, and sometimes in the Pit of his Stomach, and was very feverish, and thirsty in the Afternoons, and towards Night, and more troubled with his Pains: His *Cough, and Shortness of Breath* were greatly

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greatly increased; he had lost his Appetite to Food; his Countenance was become exceeding pale; and he wasted in his Flesh: His Sleep was much broken by his Cough: His Pulse was quick, and weak, but pretty equal. His Urine was hot, very high-colour'd, but presently turn'd thick, and in some Measure settled to the Bottom of the Glass; but did not become clear towards the Surface of it. He went to Stool once a Day, and had no Night Sweats. I order'd him to take *Milk* for his Breakfasts, and Suppers; and prescribed the following Medicines.

R Balsami Capiivi semunciam; cujus Vesperis et Mane capiat guttas viginti, cum aliquantillo Sacchari albi Pulveris mistas.

R Florum Sulphuris drachmas duas, Mellis uncias quatuor, Olei Olivæ unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis; cujus capiat aliquantillum subinde Tussi urgente.

R Pulveris è Cbelis Cancrorum simplicis, Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulos duos, Millepedarum preparatarum, Croci, singulorum scrupulum unum, Salis Absinthii scrupulos duos et semis, Salis succini volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ sex uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum unciam unam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM alterans et attenuans; de quâ capiat unum Cochleare largum omni quadrihorio, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

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Sybinde bibat haustum Pseudo-Thee, cum Radice Bardane majoris, et foliis Hederae terrestres preparata.

§ 560. *Friday, March 24.* he came to me for further Advice, and told me, that his Cough was more frequent; that he did spit a great deal more; that his Breathing was somewhat easier; that he had very little of his Fever the two last Afternoons, and that he slept better since he took the Medicines prescribed for him; that his Thirst was moderate, and that he went to Stool once a Day as before. I found his Pulse somewhat stronger than they were, and not quite so quick; and prescribed as follows:

Pergat in usu Balsami Capivi, et Julapii die Martis vigesimo præscriptorum.

℞ *Radici Zedoariæ, Florum Chamæmeli, singulorum drachmam unam, Castorei scrupulum unum, Balsami Tolutani scrupulos duos, Balsami Peruviani guttas viginti, Picis liquidæ quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiant PILULA mediocres cum pulvere à Chelis Cancrorum simplicis involvendæ; quarum capiat quatuor horâ unâ ante prandium.*

§ 561. *Tuesday, April 4.* he came to me again, and acquainted me, that he had spit more abundantly, near a Quart every twenty-four Hours, till two Days ago, which

A hectic Fever and Phthisis. 371

two last Days, he had not spit half so much. He also said, that his Breathing was much easier, and that his Pains had left him, except when he cough'd very much, which did make his Side to ache a little; and that he did not perceive any Return of his Fever; that his Urine was come to its natural Colour; that he slept pretty well; that his Appetite was much mended, and that he sensibly grew stronger; and that he had almost finished the third Bottle of the Julep. I prescribed as follows:

*Repetatur Julapium die Martii vigesimo prescriptum, cujus
capiat Dosis horis sextis.*

*Pergat in usu Balsami Capivi, et Pilularum die Martis vi-
gesimo quarto prescriparum.*

§ 562. *Thursday, April 13.* he came to me again, when I found that he continued mending very fast. He inform'd me, that he had nothing of his Fever; that his Breathing was very easy; that he cough'd very seldom, did spit very little, had a great Appetite, slept very well, and that his Urine was of its natural Colour; also that he had taken almost four Bottles of the *Julep*, three Bottles of the *Balsam Capivi*, and two Boxes of the *Pills*. I therefore only prescribed as follows:

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℞ *Radici Zedoariæ, Florum Chamæmeli, singulorum sesquidrachmam, Lactis Sulphuris, Coccinellæ, Croci, singulorum semidrachmam, Balsami Tolutani sesquidrachmam, Balsami Peruviani guttas quadraginta, Picis liquidæ quantitatem sufficientem, et fiant PILULÆ mediocres; quarum capiat quatuor bis in die, superbibendo haustum Infusi Radicis Bardanæ majoris.*

§ 563. *Thursday, May 4. 1732.* he came to me again for Advice, and inform'd me, that he had taken cold, and that he had a Return of his Cough, which was very troublesome. On this Occasion I prescribed for him the following Medicines, which soon relieved him; and by which he recover'd, without any other Medicine, except that he took of a Syrup made at home, of the Flowers of *Oxe Eye*.

℞ *Balsami Capivi drachmas duas; dissolvantur cum Vitelli ovi recentis sex drachmis; dein adde Syrupi Balsamici unciam unam, Vini albi montani sex uncias, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis; cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum Vesperi, et Mane.*

℞ *Spermatis Ceti pulverati scrupulos quatuor, Florum Sulphuris drachmas duas, Salis Prunelle grana triginta, Croci grana decem, Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum semunciam, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci duas uncias, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam; misceantur secundum artem, et fiat LINCTUS pectoralis; de quo capiat aliquantillum subinde urgente Tussi.*

CASE LXVI.

CASE LIII.

§ 564. *Thursday, June 15. 1732.* my Advice was desired for Mr. HUGH HOMAN, a Shoemaker at *Witham* in *Essex*, aged near forty Years. He was taken ill the last *Michaelmas* was a Twelvemonth, with an *Intermitting Fever*, which afflicted him till the *Christmas* following; when he was taken with a *Cough*, which continued from that Time. In the Spring following, an *itching Humour* did break out about his Body; on which Occasion the Surgeon (under whose Care, and Direction he had been from the Beginning of his Illness) blooded him four Times; but to me that Eruption would have been an Argument against Bleeding so much as once.

§ 565. He acquainted me, that his *Cough* seldom troubled him in the Nights, but constantly in the Day Time, and especially in the Mornings; when he did spit up a great deal of a *thick, yellowish Matter*; that he was very weak, and feeble; his Breathing very *short and difficult*; his *Urine high-colour'd*; and that he was *feverish* in the

Afternoons ; that he commonly slept pretty well, and sometimes had *Sweats* in a Morning, and went to Stool two or three Times Times a Day ; and that his Stools were loose ; he likewise inform'd me, that his Appetite was pretty good, but that he *lost his Flesh* very fast. I prescribed for him the following Remedies.

R Balsami Capiivi unciam unam ; cujus capiat guttas viginti quinque Vesperis, et Mane, cum aliquantillo Pulveris Sacchari albi mistas.

R Spiritus Vitrioli semunciam ; cujus ter in die capiat in haustu Decocti Cornu Cervi Rasurarum, tot guttas quot sufficiant ad moderatam aciditatem.

§ 566. *Thursday, June 22.* he came to me for further Advice, and told me, that he was better than he had been. I prescribed for him as follows :

Pergat in usu Balsami Capiivi.

R Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, Florum Chamelis, Coccinellæ, singulorum drachmam unam, Croci semidrachmam, Myrrhæ semidrachmam, Picis liquidæ quantitatem sufficientem ; misceantur, et fiant PILULÆ mediocres ; quarum capiat quatuor bis in die, superbibendo haustum Cerevisiæ in quâ herba Ruta fuerit infusa.

§ 567. *Friday, July 14.* he came to me again for Advice ; his Countenance look'd much healthier ; and he acquainted me, that
his

his Cough was much better; that he did spit a great deal less, and that his Breathing was much easier. He also said, that he did not now loose Flesh, but found himself to grow much stronger, and heartier. I prescribed for him as follows:

Pergat in usu Balsami Capiivi.

℞ Radicis Gentianæ drachmas duas, Florum Sulphuris, Florum Chamæmeli, singulorum sesquidrachmam, Croci semidrachmam, Coccinellæ drachmam unam, Salis Martis grana decem, Myrrhæ scrupulos quatuor, Conservæ Absinthii Romani unciam unam, Syrupi Baccarum sambuci quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat ELECTUARIUM attenuans, et corroborans; de quo capiat quantitatem Nucis Moscatæ largæ bis in die, superbibendo haustum Cerevisiæ cum Rutâ medicatæ.

§ 568. *Tuesday, August 1.* he came and acquainted me, that he continued to grow better and better every Day; and was so well, that he hoped there was no Occasion for more Medicines. I thought it best that he should continue the Use of Medicines a little longer, and prescribed for him the following Remedies; which, through the divine Blessing, confirm'd his Recovery.

℞ Balsami Capiivi semunciam; dissolvatur cum Vitello recentis ovi; dein adde Vini Canariensis uncias sex, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis; de quâ capiat unam unciam Vespere, et Mane.

℞ Radicis Gentianæ, Florum Chamæmeli, Seminum Anisi, singulorum drachmam unam, Croci semidrachmam, Salis Martis grana decem, Myrrhæ scrupulos quinque, Balsami Peruviani quantitatem sufficientem, et fiant PILULÆ mediocres; quarum capiat quatuor bis in die, superbibendo haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum radice Bardanæ majoris præparata.



C H A P. XXIII.

Containing one Case of a complex remitting Fever ; and several Cases of complex continual Fevers.

CASE LXVII.

§ 569. **F***Riday, March 26. 1731.* being sent for, I visited Mr. RICHARD AUGER, near *Fauborn* in *Essex*, a young Man aged about twenty Years, naturally of a heavy, phlegmatic Constitution of Body, who was taken ill of a Fever on the *Monday* before, which proved *remitting*. He was very *thirsty*, had a *Cough*, but did spit little or nothing ; the Heat of his Body not excessive ; his Pulse was pretty quick, but not very strong. He complain'd of *Pains* in his Breasts, and in his Bones, and especially cros his right Breast ; he was always restless, and in *clammy Sweats*, and had a continual *Looseness*. This Fever, as I apprehend, proceeded partly from *dissolvent* Causes, and partly from *inspissating*, from viscid Humours, or Particles of Matter too bulky

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bulky for an easy Circulation. I directed his Diet, and Liquors according to the Rules I have recommended to others; and prescribed the following Remedies.

℞ *Radiciſ Tormentillæ drachmam unam, Boli Armeniæ, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum grana triginta, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana ſex, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati drachmas tres, Syrupi de Althæâ quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat ELECTUARIUM; de quo capiat quantitatem Nucis Moſcatæ poſt ſingulas Alvi dejectiones.*

℞ *Pulveris è Chêliſ Cancrorum ſimplicis, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum grana triginta, Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Croci grana decem, Aquæ Pulegii uncias ſeptem et ſemis, Syrupi Diacodii ſemunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta; miſceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM; de quo capiat unciam unam omni triborio, Phialâ prius agitâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmas duas; cujus capiat guttas viginti in hauſtu Decocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum ſubinde ſiti urgente.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.

§ 570. *March 27.* being the next Day, a Meſſenger came from him to acquaint me, that he had taken three or four Times of the *Electuary*, and had taken of the *Julep* and *Drops* according to Direction, and that he had ſlept pretty well, eſpecially the former Part of the Night; and that his Loofeneſs

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ness and Thirst were very much abated ; and that his clammy Sweats, and the Pains of his Breast, and of his Bones, were gone. I order'd that he should go on in the Use of the Medicines. I had prescribed the Day before ; and he very soon became free from his Fever, and those ill Symptoms which attended it.

CASE LXVIII.

§ 571. *June 20. 1724.* I was desired to advise for *M--- P---*, at *Witham*, an Infant, aged nine Months. She had a continual Fever, attended with a *Looseness*, and *Vomitings* ; her Flesh was hot, and Pulse quick. I order'd the Child to be weaned, because her Mother was above half gone with Child again ; and prescribed the following Mixture, which immediately relieved her, and by which, with the Blessing of God, she soon became free from the Fever, and the Symptoms which attended it.

*℞ Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Oculorum Cancro-
rum præparatorum, Musci Corallini præparati, singulorum
scrupulum unum, Antimonii diaphoretici, Cornu Cervi cal-
cinati, singulorum grana septem, Salis Prunellæ grana
quinque, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ tres uncias, Syrupi
de*

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de Alibea, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas tres, Syrupi à succo Limonum drachmas duas, et fiat MISTURA; de qua capiat unum Cochleare quartis vel sextis horis, Phiala prius agitata.

CASE LXIX.

§ 572. *Friday, March 18. 1731-32.* my Advice was desired for Mrs. S---C---, who lived about a Mile from *Witham*, aged twenty Years. She had been deliver'd of a Child six Days before, and all Things well as to her Delivery, and Cleansings, as I was assured; but now was very ill of a continual Fever, attended with a *Pain* in her Back, with *Sick Fits* at her Stomach, *Urgings to vomit*, and with a *Bleeding at her Nose*. I prescribed the following Medicines, which presently stop'd the Hæmorrhage, and by which she soon became free from her Fever.

℞ Corallii rubri præparati, Coccinelle, Salis Absinthii, singulorum semidrachmam, Salis succini volatilis granum decem, Aqua Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aqua Cinnamonii fortis, Aqua Bryoniæ compositæ, singularum semunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Sacchari albissimi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporẽ; miscantur, et fiat JULAPIUM; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum tertis vel quartis horis, Phiala prius agitata.

℞ Spiritus

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℞ Spiritus Vini rectificati unciam unam, quo nasus et nares
foveantur, et cujus aliquantillum naribus insuffletur.

§ 573. *Lord's-day, Ap. 16. 1732.* being sent
for on the Occasion of a Return of her Fever,
I visited her; she had not those Sick Fits,
and Urgings to vomit, which before afflict-
ed her; but complain'd much of *Pain* in
her left Hip, Thigh, and Groin; but she
made Water freely. I prescribed for her the
following Medicines.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, singulorum
semidrachmam, Salis Absinthii scrupulos duos, Croci grana
decem, Aquæ Pulegii tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compo-
sitæ, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum semunciam, Spiritus
Nitri dulcis guttas triginta; misceantur, et fiat JULA-
PIUM; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum tertiis horis,
superbibendo haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum Melissâ, vel Hederâ
terrestri preparatæ.

℞ Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmas duas; cujus capiat guttas
quindecim, vel viginti subinde in haustu Liquoris cujuslibet.

§ 574. *Wednesday, April 19.* a Messen-
ger came to acquaint me, that her Fever
was not worse, but that her Pains were al-
most as bad as ever. I order'd that she
should drink sometimes of a Water Gruel,
in which Mallow Leaves had been boil'd,
and sometimes a Draught of Posset Drink,
in which some Chamomile Flowers had
been

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been boil'd; and prescribed the following Medicines; by which, with the Blessing of God, she became free from her Fever, and Pains.

℞ *Salis Absinthii scrupulos duos, Salis succini volatilis, Croci, singulorum grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositiæ, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, singulorum semunciam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni triborio, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.*

℞ *Spermatis Ceti scrupulos duos, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas duodecim, Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum semunciam, et secundum artem fiat MISTURA emolliens, et anodyna; cujus capiat semunciam sextis vel octavis horis durante dolore, Vase prius agitato.*

CASE LXX.

§ 575. *Thursday, December 16. 1731.* I was desired to advise for a Child of M—R—, of *Revenal* in *Essex*, aged five Years. She was taken ill the *Monday* before about Noon, with a great *Pain* in her *Head*, and a violent Fever, which her Mother said had been ever since upon her; that she was always hot, and thirsty; fetch'd her Breath very quick, had a Stoppage at her Stomach, and yet loose Stools every Day;

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Day ; likewise that she had a *Cough*, but could not tell how to bear Coughing by Reason of a great Soreness in her Stomach, and the Parts adjacent. I prescribed for her the following Mixture.

℞ Antimoni diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, singulorum grana decem, Cretæ albæ scrupulos duos, Salis Absinthii grana decem, Salis Prunellæ grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias et semis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis semunciam, Sacchari albissimi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem, et fiat MISTURA ; cujus capiat Cochleare unum mediocre quartis horis, Phialâ prius agitâtâ.

§ 576. *December 18.* a Messenger came and inform'd me, that the Child's Fever was greatly abated ; that her Breathing was much better ; the Stoppage of her Stomach much less ; that she had but little Thirst, and did not go to Stool so frequently. I order'd the Mixture to be repeated, and taken as before directed, and she soon recover'd her Health.

CASE LXXI.

§ 577. *Thursday, July 1. 1731.* between Nine and Ten o'Clock in the Evening, being sent for, I visited Master S--- S---, of *Witham in Essex*, aged about seven Years. He

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He was taken ill the Day before, first with a *Pain*, and *burning Heat* in his left *Eye*, and that Side of his Head, and then became very sleepy, and lay sleeping almost continually, except that he frequently awak'd for a few Minutes, and then fell asleep again. He did commonly awake convulsed, and talked very deliriously, and had been very seldom sensible. His Pulse was *quick*, and not much stronger than in Health; he was thirsty, but not to any great Degree: He had had no Stool after he fell sick. I order'd an emollient Glyster to be given, and prescribed the following Remedies.

℞ *Aquæ Rutæ* unciam unam, *Aquæ Hungaricæ*, *Aceti optimi*, singulorum semunciam; misceantur pro Foru, quo tempora, nucha, frons, et nares subindè foveantur.

℞ *Pulveris* è *Chelis Cancrorum simplicis*, *Musci Corallini præparati*, singulorum semidrachmam, *Antimonii diaphoretici*, *Salis Absinthii*, singulorum grana decem, *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ* tres uncias, *succi Rutæ* recentèr expressi drachmas duas, *Syrupi* è *succi Limonum* drachmas sex; misceantur, et fiat *JULAPUM*; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum secundis vel tertiis horis, *Phialâ* prius agitâtâ.

℞ *Olei Macis* per expressionem drachmam unam, *Olei Amygdalarum amararum* drachmas tres, *Olei Absinthii chymici* guttas decem; misceantur, et fiat *LINIMENTUM*, quo *Regio Ventriculi*, et *Umbilici manu tepidâ* inungatur.

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis* drachmam unam, *Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis* drachmas tres, et fiat *MISTURA alterans*; cu-
jas

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jus subinde capiat in haustu Corvixis ut guttas quot sufficiant ad moderatum acorem.

§ 578. In the Use of these Things he became free from his Fever, and the Symptoms which attended it, by *Lord's-day, July 4.* when I prescribed the following laxative Potion for him.

℞ Foliorum Senæ semidrachmam, Seminum Carui drachmam unam, Manna Calabriæ semunciam; coquantur cum Aqua Fontana sufficienti quantitate ad uncias duas; dein Liquori colato adde Salis succini volatilis granum unum, Tinctura Croci guttas viginti, et fiat POTIO laxans crassino Mane bibenda.

§ 579. *Monday, July 5.* I visited, and found him well, and took my Leave of him.



C H A P. XXIV.

*Containing Cases of complex Pleur-
isies.*

CASE LXXII.

§ 580. **T**uesday, January 20. 1730-31.
in the Forenoon being sent
for, I visited Mrs. H--- S---, of *Little
Braxsted in Essex*, aged about twenty-two
Years: She was taken very ill the *Thursday*,
or *Friday* before with a Continual Fever,
attended with a violent *Pain in her left
Side*, a *Cough*, and the *spitting of a bloody,
purulent Matter*. I found her Pulse *quick,*
soft, and *weak*; her Tongue exceeding dry,
and of a brown Colour: Her Flesh was not
burning hot, but she was very thirsty: Her
Breathing was not exceeding short, or un-
easy, except when her Pain was very acute;
she had not been blooded, nor taken any
Thing, except some Tea, and Posslets made
by the Advice of her Neighbours. I pre-
scribed for her as follows:

By *Antimonii*

A complex Pleurisy.

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℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Coccinellæ, Salis Absinthii, singulorum scrupulos duos, Salis succini volatilis grana decem, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ sex uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ fescunciam, Syrupi Balsamici semunciam; misceantur, et fiat JULARIUM; de quo capiat Cochlearia duo larga secundis vel tertillis horis, post Phialæ agitationem, superbibendo haustum Decocti Ficum, vel Infusi Salviæ.

℞ Spermatis Ceti scrupulos duos, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, Syrupi Balsamici, Syrupi de Althæâ, singulorum semunciam, Olei nucis Moscatæ guttas quatuor, et fiat secundum artem MISTURA pectoralis; cujus capiat drachmam unam frequenter, urgente tussi.

℞ Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas quindecim sextils vel octavis horis in haustu feri Lactis, in quo Flores Chamæmeli incocti fuerint.

Emplastra Epispastica Brachiis internis infra cubitos applicentur.

§ 381. Wednesday, January 27. a Messenger came to inform me, that her Cough was not so violent, but that the Pain remain'd in her Side, and her Fever somewhat abated, and that she had a loose Stool or two. I order'd her to continue taking the Medicines I prescribed the Day before, and likewise that a blistering Plaister should be applied to that Part of her Side where the the Pain was, and that the white Decoction should be made for her; of which she should

C c 2

drink

drink a Draught now and then, if her *Looseness* should increase.

§ 582. *Friday, January 29.* a Messenger came to acquaint me, that she was free from her Fever, but had a *sore Mouth*, and was very weak, and could sleep but very little. I therefore prescribed the following Medicines; in the Use of which she soon recover'd her Health.

By Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis drachmas tres, Tinctura Castorei carminativa drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA; de qua capiat guttas viginti sextis vel octavis horis in haustu feri Lactis, in qua Flores Chamæmeli incocci fuerint, vel in haustu Decocti Cornu Cervi Rasuratum.

By Lapidis Contrayervæ, Coccinellæ, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum scrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, singulorum unciam unam, Syrupi Diacodii duas uncias, et fiat MISTURA pro dosibus quatuor; quarum capiat unam singulis noctibus horâ septimâ, et Phlegmâ prius agitâtâ.

By Corticis Ulmi interioris uncias duas, Foliorum Malvæ manipulum unum, Gummi Mastiches drachmas duas; concoquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ librâ unâ, Aquæ Benedictæ simplicis semilibrâ ad libram unam; dein Liqueoris colati duodecim unciis adde Spiritus Vini rectificati duas uncias, Syrupi de Alibæâ, Mellis Rosati, singulorum unciam unam, et fiat GARGARISMUS frequenter et tepidè utendus.

§ 583. I would here observe, that Mr. R---t S---n, a young Man about twenty-five Years of Age, and Brother to this young Woman, had the same Sort of Fever, and died

died of it that Day, or the Day before she fell sick, and had been blooded; and that a few Days before their Mother died of the same Fever. Many Persons had this Fever during this Month, and the *February* following; and I do not remember to have known, or heard of any Person, tho' young, who had this Fever, and was blooded, that recover'd. I never order'd Bleeding for any of them, and met with happy Success in giving Medicines which alter'd the Quality of the Fluids, and strengthened the Action of the Solids.

CASE LXXIII.

§ 584. *Thursday, March 11. 1730-31.* in the Evening being sent for, I visited at *Little Braxsted in Essex*, Mrs. HALE'S Son BENJAMIN, aged twelve Years: He was taken ill the *Saturday* before with a continual Fever, attended with *Pain in his Sides*, a *Cough*, and a *violent Looseness*: He was very *thirsty*; his Flesh not very hot; his Pulse was *quick*, and *weak*; and his Urine was of a *White-Wine Colour*, and clear, without any Sediment. I prescribed the following Remedies.

℞ Corallii rubri præparati, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Absinthii, singulorum scrupulos duos, Coccinellæ semidrachmam, Lapidis Contrayervæ scrupulum unum, Croci grana sex, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et semis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, Syrupi Balsamici semunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, et fiat MISTURA alterans, et attenuans; de quâ capiat unum Cochleare largum horis secundis vel tertiis, Phialâ prius agitatâ, et superbibendo haustum Liquoris cujuslibet.

℞ Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA; cujus subinde capiat guttas quindecim in haustu Dicocti Cornu Cervi Rasurarum.

Emplastra Epispastica Tibiis internis applicentur.

§ 385. *Saturday, March 13.* in the Evening, a Messenger came to acquaint me, that his Cough was better; that his Pains were much less, and that his Fever was greatly abated; but that his *Looseness* continued: I therefore prescribed the the following Medicines; by which, with the Blessing of God, he soon recover'd from his Fever, Cough, and Looseness.

℞ Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Cornu Cervi calcinati, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Absinthii, singulorum scrupulos duos, Coccinellæ semidrachmam, Lapidis Contrayervæ scrupulum unum, Croci grana sex, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et semis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, et fiat MISTURA alterans, et attenuans, cujus capiat

capiat unum Cochleare largum tertiis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

Rz Boli Armenia scrupulis duos; Diascodii sine Melle scrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et semis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Syrupi è succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas, et fiat MISTURA absterbens, et alterans; ejus capiat unum Cochleare post singulas Alvi Dejectiones liquidas, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

CASE LXXIV.

§ 586. *Monday, August 3. 1730. in the Evening being sent for, I visited Mr. H--- in Witham, aged about forty Years: He was ill of a continual Fever, attended with a Pain in his Side, a great Dejection of his Spirits: His Pulse was quick, and weak; he was very thirsty, and restless, but his Flesh not burning hot: His Urine was nearly of a natural healthful Colour, clear, and without Sediment, or Cloud. I prescribed for him the following Medicines.*

Rz Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ grana quinque, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Florum Sulphuris, Antimonii diaphoretici, singulorum grana decem, Salis saccini volatilis grana duo, Coccinella grana tria, Diascodii sine Melle scrupulum unum, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus sufficientem quantitatem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS, sextis vel octavis horis sumendus, superbibendo haustum seri Lactis cum Vino Canariensi præparati.

℞ Salis Absinthii scrupulum unum, Aqua Lactis alexiterie sex uncias, Aqua Bryoniae compositae fescunciam, Spiritus Lavendulae compositi, Tincturae Croci, singulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, Syrupi Balsamici drachmas duas; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM cardiacum, de quo capiat Cochlearia duo subinde.

℞ Spiritus Vini rectificati fescunciam, Tincturae succini, Aquae Hungaricae, singulorum drachmas duas; misceantur pro FOTU, quo Latus affectum subinde foveatur.

Emplastra Epispastica Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.

§ 587. Tuesday, August 4. in the Evening, I visited him again, and found his Spirits somewhat better, and his Side easier, and that his blistering Plaisters had operated well; but his Fever remain'd. I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ Radicis Serpentariae Virginiana, Coccinella, singulorum grana duodecim, Florum Sulphuris scrupulos duos, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunellae, singulorum scrupulum unum, Castorei Russiae grana sex; misceantur, et fiat PULVIS, in partes quatuor aequales dividendus; quarum capiat unam omni quadriborio, cum uno Cochleari Mixture sequentis mistam, superbibendo haustum Liquoris cujuslibet.

℞ Aqua Pulegii unciam unam, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum semunciam, et fiat MISTURA pro Pulveribus.

§ 588. Wednesday, August 5. I visited him again, and found his Fever very much abated

abated, and that the blistered Places discharged very much. I therefore order'd the *Powders*, and *Mixture* prescribed yesterday, to be repeated; and that he should take a Dose of them only once in six Hours.

§ 589. *Thursday, August 6.* a Messenger came to acquaint me, that he was better as to his Fever, but that the Places where the Blistering Plaisters had been applied, grew very uneasy, and painful. I therefore order'd, that he should go on according to my last Directions; and that the blistered Places should, by a Feather, be anointed with the following Liniment.

By Aquæ Calcis, Olei Olivæ, singulorum semunciam, optime misceantur, ut fiat Massa homogenea pro LINIMENTO.

§ 590. *Friday, August 7.* in the Afternoon, I visited him again, and found him free from his Fever; but he was very weak, and feeble, and his Spirits low; therefore I prescribed for him the following Medicines; in the Use of which, he, in a little Time, recover'd his Spirits, and Strength.

By Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Antimoni diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, singulorum semidrachmam,

midrachman, Myrrhe scrupulos duos, Balsami Peruviani guttas viginti, Syrupi Balsamici quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiant PILULÆ mediocres; quarum capiat quatuor Vespere, et Mane.

℞ Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi drachmas duas, Spiritus Salsis volatilis oleosi, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA cardiaca; de quâ capiat guttas quadraginta bis terve in die cyatho Vini Canariensis.

§ 591. It must be remark'd, that in this Person's Fever, there did not occur that Cough, and Spitting, which usually attend Fevers of this Tribe; the Reason of which I take to be this, *viz.* that the Inflammation in the Parts pained, was less than usual, and therefore sooner removed; and that his Fever resulted more from the dissolvent Causes, than from the inspissating, either viscid Humour, or too bulky Particles; but the Pain shew'd there was some Inflammation; and the Seat of it being in his Side, occasion'd my placing it among the *complex Pleurisies*.

CASE LXXV.

§ 592. *Monday, December 27. 1731.* I was sent for to visit RICHARD LONG, of *Witbam*, a poor Man, aged about forty-five

five Years: He was taken ill the *Saturday* before with a great Coldness, and Shiverings, and other febrile Symptoms; and, when I came to him, I was inform'd that he had spit a pretty deal of Blood, and that his Nose had bled that Day before I saw him. He complain'd of a *violent Pain in his left Side*, and between his *Shoulders*, and under his left Breast; and of a very troublesome *Cough*. His Tongue was very *dry*, and *black*; his Flesh was rather cold than hot; his Pulse weak, and not a great deal quicker than in Health: His Urine was pale, and he was very thirsty, and scarce had slept at all after he fell sick. I directed his Wife, among other Things, to make some emollient Mixtures, and Liquors, on the Account of his Pains, and Cough; because they were not able to bear the Expence of many Medicines from an Apothecary; and then prescribed as follows:

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, singularum scrupulos duos, Salis Prunella grana triginta, Radicis Serpentariae Virginianae, Myrrhae, singularum scrupulum unum; misceantur, et fiat Pulvis alterans, et attenuans, in partes quatuor aequales dividendus; quarum capiat unam omni quodlibet in haustu Pseuda-Theae cum Salvia preparatae, et cum Saccharo edulcatae.

Emplastra

Emplastra Epispastica Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.

§ 593. *Wednesday, December 29.* being the fourth Day of his Sickness, I visited him again; his Pains were abated, but his Fever appear'd as threatening as ever; and he discharged a bloody Sort of Matter by Spitting. I changed his Medicine, and instead of the Powders prescribed the following *Bolus*.

℞ Bezoar Mineralis grana decem, Coccinellæ grana septem, Myrrhæ grana quinque, Croci grana duo, Camphoræ granum unum, Diascordii sine Melle scrupulum unum, Syrupi de Albæâ quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS alterans, et attenuans sextis vel octavis horis sumendus, superbibendo haustum Infusi Melissæ, vel Salviæ.

§ 594. *Saturday, Jan. 1.* being the 7th Day of his Sickness near ending, his Fever remain'd strong; and therefore I order'd the Use of the *Bolus* to be continued, and prescribed the following *Julep*.

℞ Cornu Cervi calcinati, Corallii rubri præparati, Millipedarum præparatarum, singulorum scrupulum unum, Croci grana sex, Salis Absinthii grana triginta, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias cum semisse, Aquæ Cinnamomi faritis unciam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Syrupi Balsamici semunciam; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM; ejus capiat unciam unam omni triborio, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

§ 595. *Monday, January 3.* his Fever continued strong, and he was *speechless*, and *senseless* for about twenty-four Hours. I order'd the *Bolus* to be repeated, and taken once in eight Hours, and a Dose of the *Julep* at the Times before directed. He then went on with the Bolus and Julep according to Direction; and the next Day his Fever abated, and continued declining, and he became free from it by the *Friday* following:

§ 596. I was very much hurried at the Time this Man lay sick, and could visit him but seldom; and upon Examination found, that some Days he only took one Bolus, and some Days none. He took but ten Bolus's, and but three Bottles of the Julep in all in his Illness.

§ 597. This Fever was very manifestly of the complex Kind, and resulted partly from acrid and dissolvent Particles, as we may infer from the Hæmorrhage attending a cool Fleth, and a weak Pulse; and partly from inspissating Causes, from viscid Humours, or Particles too bulky for an easy Circulation; as we may conclude from his spitting a purulent Matter, and from his Pains, &c.

CASE LXXVI.

§ 598. *Thursday, March 2. 1731-32.* Mr. JOHN C—, of *Witham* in *Essex*, aged twenty-one Years, came to me for Advice. In the Beginning of the Week he had made a Tryal of his Strength, by endeavouring to lift a Sack of Salt, which weighed above 200 Pounds; but thereby violently strain'd himself, and immediately thereupon had a *Pain in his right Side*, which remain'd very troublesome, with a Cough, and Loss of Appetite. Eight Ounces of Blood had been taken from him; notwithstanding which, he remain'd very ill, and grew rather worse, and desired I would direct some proper Medicine for him; and therefore I prescribed the following Julep.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Millepedarum præparatarum, Coccinellæ, Salis Absinthii, singulorum scrupulum unum, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositiæ, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, singulorum semunciam, Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans; de quo capiat unciam unam sextâ quâque horâ, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

§ 599. *Saturday, March 4.* in the Evening, being sent for, I visited him, and was inform'd,

Inform'd, that, the Day before, a Fever came on him with great Violence: His Breathing was uneasy, and difficult; his Pulse was quick, and pretty strong, but a little empty; He was always very thirsty, and complain'd much of a Pain in his *Back*, and in his *left Side*; but his right Side was easy, where he first had Pain. He was often sick at his *Stomach*, and sometimes fainting. He made a *Flame-colour'd Urine*, which remain'd clear without separating any Sediment, or Cloud. He had no Stool from *Wednesday* last till this Day, when, after a Glyster given him, he had two. I prescribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici*, *Lapis Contrayerva*, *Florum Chamæmeli*, singulorum grana septem, *Coccinelle* grana quatuor, *Myrrhæ* grana tria, *Croci* grana duo, *Campboræ* granum unum, *Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci* quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS sextâ quâque horâ sumendus, superbibendo haustum *Pseudo-Theæ* cum *Salvia nobili* preparatæ.

℞ *Salis Absinthii* scrupulum unum, *Salis Succini volatil* grana octo, *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ* duas uncias et semis, *Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ* unciam unam, *Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis* semunciam, *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* guttas viginti, *Sacchari albi* quantitatem ad saporem gratum sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIMUM cardiacum;

de

de quo capiat unam Cochleare largam in languoribus, et Ventriculi agilitudinibus,

Emplastra Epispastica Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.

§ 600. *Lord's-day, March 5.* in the Evening, I visited him again. He had been restless in the Night: I found his Urine, Pulse, Breathing, and other Symptoms, much the same as they were the Day before, except that his Pains were gone. One of the Blistering Plaisters applied the last Night wrought very much, and the other very little; and both the blister'd Places were almost dry. I prescribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunelle, Florum Sulphuris, Coccinelle, singulorum semidrachmam, Croci grana decem, misceantur, et fiat PULVIS alterans, et attenuans, in partes sex æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam cum uno Cochleare Misturæ sequentis mistam omni quadriforio, superbibendo haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum Salviâ nobili præparate, vel haustum Decocti Cornu Cervi Rasurarum.

℞ Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Menthæ, singulorum semunciam, Syrupi Balsamici unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA pro Pulveribus.

℞ Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tinctura Croci, singulorum drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA; de quâ frequenter capiat guttas triginta in haustu Decocti Cornu Cervi Rasurarum, præcipue urgente sui.

Emplastra

Emplastra Epispastica Tibiis internis applicantur.

§ 601. *Monday, March 6.* in the Afternoon, I visited him again, and found him better, and his Fever abated; his Urine better colour'd, and dropt a small Sediment exceeding white, and very light. I only prescribed for him the following Julep.

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulos duos, Lapidis Contrayervæ scrupulum unum, Salis Absinthii drachmam unam, Croci grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ unciam unam, Sacchari albißimi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratam saporem; misceantur, et fiat JULEPUM; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni triborio, superbibendo haustum Liquoris cujuscumque, Phialâ prius agitata.

§ 602. *Tuesday, March 7.* in the Evening, I visited him again, and found his Fever, and all its Symptoms, very much abated. I order'd him to continue the Use of the Julep prescribed the Day before.

§ 603. *Wednesday, March 8.* in the Afternoon, I visited him again, and found him free from his Fever, and took my Leave of him.

§ 604. What was said of the Fever in the last Case, § 591. may be applied to the Fever of this young Man.

CASE LXXVII.

§ 605. *Friday, June 30. 1732.* in the Forenoon, being sent for, I visited Mr. JEREMIAH HART, at *Boreham* in *Essex*, a Youth aged near seventeen Years. He was taken ill the *Lord's-day* before in the Evening with a *Chilliness*, and *Coldness*; which were followed by a continual Fever, which was soon attended with a *Pain in his Side*, which was sometimes more, and sometimes less violent. *Monday* in the Evening about six Ounces of Blood were taken from him; but nevertheless his Pain continued, and yesterday Morning came on a *Cough*; when I examined him, he complain'd much of his Cough, and of the *Pain in his Side*, and of *Pains all over* him, and of being very thirsty: The Flesh of his Arms was cool, but the Flesh of his Neck was somewhat hot: His Pulse was very low, or weak, and not much quicker than natural: He had a great *Depression of his Spirits*; he was *restless*, and groaned much: He did spit but little: His Urine was somewhat higher-colour'd than in Health, but not much: He

A complex Pleurisy.

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He had two, or three loose Stools the Day before I saw him. I prescribed for him as follows :

℞ Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Chamæmeli, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana quinque, Myrrhæ grana tria, Croci grana duo, Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum scrupulum unum, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci quantitatem sufficientem; misceantur, et fiat BOLUS horis sextis sumendus, superbibendo haustum feri Lactis cum Vino albo præparati, et sextis horis, temporibus intermediis, bibat unciam unam Julapii sequentis.

℞ Salis Alsatii scrupulum unum, Salis Succini volatilis grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ drachmas sex, Syrupi Balsamici drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM.

Mitte Bolos quatuor.

℞ Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum semunciam, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci unciam unam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium semunciam, Olei Sulphuris per Campanam tot guttas quot sufficiant ad moderatam aciditatem; misceantur, et fiat LINCTUS pectoralis; de quo capiat aliquantillum subinde Tussi urgente.

Emplastra Epispastica Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.

§ 606. *Saturday, July 1.* I visited him again, and found him better: His Pains were abated; his Cough was easier; his Pulse was stronger; his Spirits were not so depress'd; and he slept better the last Night

D d 2

than

than he had done in several Nights before.
I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Coccinellæ, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum scrupulum unum, Salis Absinthii scrupulos duos, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, Sacchari albi quantitatem sufficientem ad gratum saporem; misceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM alterans; de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni trihorio, Phialâ prius agitâtâ, superbibendo haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum Melissâ præparatæ.*

§ 607. *Monday, July 3.* in the Morning, a Messenger came to acquaint me, that he continued mending, but that his Fever was not quite gone; I therefore prescribed as follows:

Repetatur Julapium die Julii primo præscriptum, et sumatur ut prius.

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA cardiaca, et attenuans; cujus subindè capiat guttas viginti in haustu Pseudo-Theæ cum Melissâ præparatæ, et parum edulcatæ.*

§ 608. By the Use of these Things, with the Blessing of God, without any other Remedies, he became free from his Fever, and recover'd his Health.

C H A P. XXV.

Containing a Summary of what has been deliver'd concerning FEVERS; and Remarks on some simple Medicines, and the Qualities which result from different Manners of compounding them; and likewise some Aphorisms deduced from the Facts related in the Histories.

§ 609. **I**N this concluding Chapter, I shall do three Things, viz.

I. Give a SUMMARY of what has been deliver'd concerning Fevers.

II. Lay down a few general Observations concerning the Nature of some *simple* MEDICINES, and the *Qualities* resulting from the different Manners of compounding them; which may be of Service to those, who are studying how to prescribe proper Remedies for Patients under Fevers.

III. Add some APHORISMS, which are

proved, and supported by the Facts related in the historical Part of these Papers.

§ 610. I. I shall give a brief SUMMARY of what has been deliver'd concerning Fevers; and from what has been said in my former Book on these acute Distempers, *viz. Rational Methods of curing Fevers, &c.* And in the former Part of this Book, I think I may say, that the following Particulars appear pretty evident, *viz.*

1. That FEVERS, and their *Symptoms*, result either from *inspissating*, or from *dissolvent* Causes; or partly from the one, and partly from the other.

2. That in Fevers the ANIMAL FLUIDS are either, 1. *Too thick*; so they are in Fevers produced by inspissating Causes: Or, 2. *Too thin*; so they are in those Fevers, which are the Effects of dissolvent Causes: Or, 3. That they are partly too thick, and partly too thin; so they are in Fevers produced, partly by inspissating, and partly by dissolvent Causes: That the animal Fluids may be partly too thick, and partly too thin at the same Time, will appear from what has been said in *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 350, 351.

3. That

3. That the animal *Solids*, or *VESSELS* under Fevers, are either, 1. *Too rigid*; so they commonly are in Fevers resulting from inspissating Causes: Or, 2. *Too lax*; so they are in Fevers produced by dissolvent Causes: Or, 3. Partly too rigid, and partly too lax; so they often are in Fevers, which result partly from inspissating, and partly from dissolvent Causes; that is, in *complex* Fevers.

§ 611. From § 610. it is very manifest, that for curing Fevers, some Quality in the Fluids, and Solids must be altered. A principal Business, therefore, of those, who design to be Advisers for febrile Patients, is to learn what are the *morbid Qualities* of the Fluids, and Solids under this, or that *Species* of Fevers; and what are the proper Medicines to alter, or remove them.

§ 612. Indeed in some Fevers, besides the morbid Quality of the animal Fluids, and Solids, there is to be considered, that the animal *EXCRETIONS* are *too little*, as in Fevers from inspissating Causes; and therefore, that besides altering some Qualities, there is need of Evacuation; but then the rational Way of obtaining the wanted Evacuation,

is to prescribe those *Alteratives*, which may remove that too great Thickness of the animal Fluids, and Rigidity of the Vessels, which rendered the Excretions less than they ought to be.

§ 613. In some other Fevers, besides the morbid Qualities, it must be remembered, that the *animal* EXCRETIONS are *too large*, as in Fevers from dissolvent Causes; and more especially when they are attended with colliquative Evacuations; and that therefore besides altering the morbid Qualities, we must intend to restrain the exceeding Excretions; but then the rational Methods for accomplishing this, is by suitable Medicines to alter the dissolvent Quality in the Fluids, and remove that Laxity of the Vessels, which made the Evacuations to be *colliquative*, or too copious.

§ 614. From what has been observed, § 610, *ad* § 613. we may infer, that in order to the prescribing proper Remedies for Persons under Fevers, we must know the following Particulars, *viz.*

I. When the ANIMAL FLUIDS are *too thick*. This may be known by the Symptoms mention'd in Table A. which shew, that

that the Fevers attended by them, result from inspissating Causes. *Vid.* also *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 571, 572, 573.

2. When the ANIMAL FLUIDS are too thin: Which may be concluded from the Symptoms mentioned in Table B. which discover to us, that such Fevers were produced by dissolvent Causes. *Vid.* also *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 576, 577.

3. When the FLUIDS are partly too thick, and partly too thin: Which may be known by the Symptoms of complex Fevers, specified in Table C. and by finding in a Patient some of the Symptoms mentioned in Table A. conjunct with some of those mentioned in Table B.

4. When the animal VESSELS are too rigid: Which may be known by excessive Heat of the Body, great Dryness of the Flesh, Quickness, and Strength of the Pulse.

5. When the animal VESSELS are too lax: Which may be concluded to be the Case, when in Fevers the Pulse is quick, and weak; the Heat of the Body temperate,
and

and the Flesh feels not dry; and especially if cold clammy Sweats, or any colliquative Evacuations happen to the Patient.

§ 615. It is likewise of great Importance to observe the Degree of Force in the febrific Causes, that we may be better able to accommodate our Remedies to the Case of the Patient: Because it would be a great Imprudence to prescribe the most forcible Medicines, when the febrific Causes are very weak; or to order the mildest, when they are most violent. It is no less a Matter of Moment to search out critically all the Symptoms attending the Disease, and to adapt the Remedies to the several Occasions of prescribing them: And to this Purpose, there is necessary a competent Knowledge of the *Materia Medica*. I proceed therefore to the next Thing proposed, *viz.*

§ 616. II. To lay down a few general Observations concerning the Nature of some *simple Medicines*, and the Qualities resulting from the different Ways of compounding them: But let me first take Notice of a few Things, *viz.*

I. That for curing *EEVERS* produced by *inspissating* Causes, the following Classes of Medicines

Medicines afford us the proper and needful Remedies, *viz.* 1. *MEDICINES dissolvent*, which may attenuate, and reduce the animal Fluids to their natural Thinness. 2. *MEDICINES refrigerant*, which may abate the febrile Heat, and so prevent that Inspissation of the Blood, which would naturally follow the Increase of it. 3. *MEDICINES relaxant*; which may reduce the muscular Fibres, and animal Vessels to their natural easy Distractibility.

2. That for curing *FEVERS* resulting from *dissolvent* Causes, the following Classes of Medicines yield us a sufficient Variety of suitable Remedies, *viz.* 1. *MEDICINES alterative*; which change the Figure of the acrid, dissolvent Particles. 2. *MEDICINES incrassating*, which may contribute to recover the animal Fluids to their natural Consistence, and Density. 3. *MEDICINES corroborant*, which may bring the Action of the Heart and Arteries to a just Degree of Force, and the animal Vessels to their natural Tenseness; and so remove their Laxity.

3. That *COMPLEX FEVERS* require Medicines compounded of Ingredients taken
out

out of the Classes proper for Fevers of the two foregoing general Kinds. I proceed now to my Observations.

§ 617. *Observ. 1.* The Mixture of *refrigerating* and *heating* DISSOLVENTS in a certain Degree, or Proportion of one to the other, makes the Quality of the Medicine compounded to be *temperate*; that is, neither cooling, nor heating; and consequently the most proper in some Fevers, and at some Times in Fevers, which before or after, require either heating, or refrigerating Remedies. Medicines compounded in such Proportions are most suitable, when the Pulse must neither be raised, nor depressed.

Observ. 2. If there is more of the *refrigerating* Dissolvents in the Composition than is necessary to produce the temperate Quality, the Medicine compounded will be more or less refrigerating, as the exceeding Proportion of refrigerating Dissolvents is more or less. Medicines therefore of this Sort are proper in *ardent* and *inflammatory* Fevers; and whenever the Pulse is both too strong, and too quick, and the vital Heat too great; and the more intense the febrile Heat is, the more refrigerating should the Medicines

Medicines be made, and the more largely should they be given.

Observ. 3. If there is more of the *heating* Ingredients in the Composition than is necessary to make the temperate Quality, the Medicine compounded becomes heating; and is more or less so, as the exceeding Proportion of heating Ingredients is more or less. Medicines of this Kind are needful, when the vital Heat is less than it ought to be, and when the Pulse is too weak, and languid.

Observ. 4. REFRIGERATING MEDICINES given to a Patient, the less they are diluted with aqueous Drinks, the less they refrigerate: Because diluting with suitable Liquors contributes to the Refrigeration of the animal Fluids, tho' no refrigerating Medicine be given. Therefore refrigerating Medicines the more they are diluted, the more they refrigerate.

Observ. 5. HEATING MEDICINES given to a Patient, the less they are diluted with aqueous Liquors *e. g.* Barley, Ptisans, &c. the more they increase the vital Heat: Because they do more stimulate the Solids, quicken and strengthen the Pulse, and augment the Attrition

Attrition both of the Fluids, and Solids;
et sic vice versâ.

Observ. 6. ACID and NITROUS Medicines, tho' they have a refrigerating, and dissolvent Quality, (and on this Account are in a special Manner proper, and needful in all Fevers, where the animal Fluids are too thick, and the vital Heat too great) yet may profitably be given in Fevers, where the Fluids are too thin, and the vital Heat is rather too little; provided they are mixed with corroborating and incrassating Ingredients in such a Proportion, that the Medicine compounded shall strengthen the Action of the Heart, and Arteries; and conduce to recover the Vessels to their natural Tenseness. The Truth of this Observation may easily be apprehended, if it be consider'd, that acid and nitrous Medicines contribute much to alter the Figure of the alkaline, acrid, and dissolvent Particles, which produce and maintain such Fevers; and thus they directly promote the Recovering the Blood to its natural Consistence, and Density. So that altho' the giving acid and nitrous Medicines alone, could not obtain all that is wanted for the Cure of *putrid*

trid Fevers; yet mixed with other suitable Ingredients, no Medicines are more effectual.
 § 618. In Fevers, and in all other Distractions, where there is an *Acrimony* in the animal Fluids, the Nature of that *Acrimony* must be found out as much as possible; and such Medicines prescribed, as are adapted to destroy it.

§ 619. Any *ACRIMONY* may be destroy'd by a contrary *Acrimony*.

§ 620. *ACIDS*, e. g. *Vinegar*, *Sorrel*, *Apples*, *Summer Fruits*, *Spirit of Vitriol*, *Spirit of Sulphur*, *Tartar vitriolated*, *Cream of Tartar*, &c. may destroy an *alkaline Acrimony* in the Contents of the Stomach, and Intestines, and in the animal Fluids, which is commonly more, or less the Sort of *Acrimony*, that is found in adult Persons, and especially in old Bodies, and in Bodies under Fevers from dissolvent Causes: But it is probable, that sometimes there are Sorts of *Acrimony* in the animal Fluids, which, properly speaking, are neither acid, nor alkaline.

§ 621. *ALCALIES*, e. g. *Sal Kali*, *Sal Absinthii*, *Sal Cornu Cervi volatilis*, *Spiritus Cornu Cervi*, &c. may destroy an
 acid

acid Acrimony in the Contents of the Stomach, and Intestines, and in the animal Fluids: But this Sort of Acrimony is seldom met with, except in young Bodies that live on *acescent* Food.

§ 622. I shall now lay down some Observations concerning the different Mixtures of *Acids*, and *Alcalies*, viz.

Observ. 1. The mixing of *acid*, and *alkaline* Ingredients in a certain Degree, or Proportion of one to the other, makes the Quality of the Medicines so compounded to be *neutral*; that is, neither acid, nor alkaline; but which Medicines by long Experience have been found effectual to alter, and destroy those *Acrimonies*, which frequently happen in the Stomachs of Persons under Fevers, and occasion *Vomitings*, or *sick Fits*: And as there is Reason to think, that in Fevers attended with these Symptoms, the same acrimonious Quality exists in the Blood, and is the Source of them; so there is Reason to hope, that Medicines of the *neutral Kind*, which destroy that Quality in the Contents of the Stomach, may likewise destroy it in the Blood, if given in sufficient Quantity; and that thereby

by they may contribute very much to the Cure of such Fevers.

Observ. 2. If there is more of the *acid* Ingredients mixed with the *alcaline*, than is necessary to make the Quality of the *Composition* neutral, or a *Medium* between acid, and alkaline, then the Quality of the Medicine so compounded will be *sub-acid*, more or less, as the exceeding Proportion of the acid Ingredients is more, or less. Medicines of this Sort are proper in many *complex Fevers*, where the Physician must not only endeavour to alter the Figure of acrid Particles, but likewise to attenuate viscid Humours; and the more such Humours abound, the more of the acid may fitly be put into the Compositions.

Observ. 3. If there is more of the *alcaline* Ingredients mixed with the acid than is necessary to produce the Mean, or neutral Quality, then the Quality of the *Composition* will be *sub-alkaline*, more or less, as the exceeding Proportion of the alkaline Ingredients is more or less. Medicines of this Kind may be proper in Fevers, and other Distempers brought on by the excessive

Use of Summer-Fruits, or of acid Liquors.

§ 623. Let me add, that as there is a great Variety of Cases, some requiring only *neutral* Medicines, others *acid*, and others *sub-acid*; and again, some wanting *alkaline* Remedies, and others *sub-alkaline*; so it is a Point of great Moment, and requires much Skill and Consideration to find out, which of these are the most proper, and suitable Remedies.

§ 624. III. I shall in the next Place lay down some APHORISMS relating to the Cure of Fevers; which are proved, and supported by Facts related in the *historical* Part of the foregoing Papers, *viz.*

Aphor. 1. COLDS, CATARRHS, and COUGHS, may be happily cured without *Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purgings.* *Vid.* Cases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. *Vid.* also the Article of *Cough* in the Sections mentioned in the Index.

Aphor. 2. INTERMITTING FEVERS of all Sorts, produced by inspissating Causes, may very happily be cured without *Bleeding,*

Vo-

Vomiting, or Purging. Vid. the Cases of such Fevers.

Aphor. 3. REMITTING FEVERS may be happily cured without Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging. Vid. the Cases of Fevers of this Sort.

Aphor. 4. ARDENT FEVERS may be happily cured without Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging. Vid. the Cases of Fevers of this Denomination.

Aphor. 5. GENERAL INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, both the Rheumatic, and the Scarlet, may be happily cured without Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging. Vid. the Cases of such Fevers. That the SMALL-POX, and other pustulary Fevers, may be happily cured without the mentioned Evacuations, may justly be concluded from the Facts related in the second Part of my Treatise of the Small-Pox.

Aphor. 6. PARTICULAR INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, e. g. the angenose, and pleuritic may be happily cured without Vomiting, and Purging, and with very little Bleeding. Vid. the Cases of Fevers of this Kind.

These foregoing *Aphorisms* relate to Fevers produced by inspissating Causes.

Aphor. 7. PUTRID FEVERS, both the milder, and the malignant Sorts, may be happily cured without *Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging.* *Vid.* the Cases of such Fevers.

Aphor. 8. COMPLEX INTERMITTENTS, and even HECTICS the worst Sort of them, may be happily cured without *Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging.* *Vid.* the Cases of such Fevers.

Aphor. 9. ULCERS in the Lungs, and the *Phthisis* concomitant, are curable with the Blessing of God; and may be well cured without *Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging.* *Vid.* Cases 64, 65. There is Reason to think the same of Ulcers in the Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, Misentery, Kidnies, Womb, and Bladder, with a concomitant *Phthisis*.

Aphor. 10. COMPLEX CONTINUAL FEVERS, of no particular Denomination, may be happily cured without *Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging.* *Vid.* the Cases of such Fevers.

Aphor. 11. COMPLEX PLEURISIES may be

be happily cured without *Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging.* *Vid.* the Cases of such Fevers.

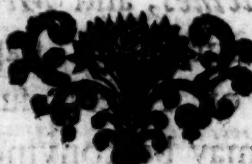
Aphor. 12. Therefore BLEEDING, VOMITING, and PURGING are not necessary for the Cure of Fevers. Some few particular Cases I will allow there possibly may be as Exceptions from this general Proposition. Now since it is very evident by manifold Reasons, which have been mentioned, that in most acute Distempers, where there is no sanguine, nor lymphatic *Plethora*, these Evacuations are contrary to the true *curative Indications*: and since it is manifest from the Cases related in the afore-going Sections, that there are *Medicines*, and *Methods* of Management without them, happily effectual for the Cure of Fevers, surely unprejudiced Persons may be convinced, that they ought rarely to be used in these Diseases; and should not be advised, when the *curative Indications* do not require, but forbid them.

§ 625. It is incumbent on me now to close this Work, and I shall do it with

the following Words of an excellent Writer.

Εἴη τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ κυρίου ἐνδοξαζομένου διὰ τοῦ
αἰῶνος, καὶ ἔως τοῦ αἰῶνος, ὅτι, ἡ σοφία καὶ ἡ σύνεσις
αὐτοῦ ἔστι.

Ζητῶ δὲ διὰ τοῦ ᾧ πατέρων μου ὁρμολογῆμαί, καὶ
ἐν τῷ, ᾧ - - - ἐκνώρισάς μοι αἱ ἡζιώσαμην παρὰ
σοῦ, Dan. ii. 20, 23.



(423)
The FORMS of some Medicines mentioned
in the Histories.

SPIRITUS ANISI volatilis.

℞ Olei Anisi chymici unciam unam, Salis Tartari pulverati quatuor uncias, optimè misceantur; dein adde Spiritus Anisi libram unam, et bene Vas agitetur; tum adde Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis uncias octo; digerantur per dies aliquot, et elutrietur SPIRITUS ANISI volatilis defacatus.

SPIRITUS ANISI.

℞ Seminum Anisi contusorum uncias octo, Spiritus Vini rectificati libras duas; frigide digerantur per dies septem, Vase subinde agitato; dein in Balneo Mariæ distilletur Spiritus ad seminum siccitatem.

SYRUPUS MARTIS spirituosus.

℞ Salis Martis vulgaris subtilissimè pulverati drachmas duas; dissolvantur in Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ uncias octo; dein adde Sacchari crystallini uncias duodecim, et sine coctione fiat SYRUPUS MARTIS spirituosus.

SYRUPUS TORMENTILLÆ.

℞ Radicis Tormentillæ incisæ, et contusæ, quatuor uncias, Corticis Granatorum semunciam, Caryophyllorum aromaticorum drachmas duas; coquantur cum sufficienti quantitate Aquæ puræ ad libram unam; dein Liquori colato adde Sacchari crystallini libras duas, et secundum artem fiat SYRUPUS ad Bolos vel Elethuaria cum Cortice Peruviano Cortice Elentherii, &c. conscienda idoneus, et jucundus.

TINCTURA cordialis.

℞ Tincturæ Antimonii selibram, Croci, Coccinellæ pulveratæ, singulorum drachmas tres; digerantur frigide per
E e 4 Menses;

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Mensem; dein filtratur TINCTURA cardiaca: cujus dosi sit guttæ viginti vel triginta in cyatho Vini, vel per se, vel cum Aquâ misti, bis, ter, quaterve in die, si opus fuerit.

POTESTATES SUCCINI volatilis.

℞ Salis Tartari pulverati unciam unam, cui guttatim affunde Olei Succini drachmam unam, optimè miscuantur; dein adde Spiritus Vini rectificati quatuor uncias; tum bene Vas agitetur, et post agitationem Vasis uncia una Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis addatur; frigide digerantur per tres, quatuorve dies, et dein elutrietur Liquor clarus, et defecatus.

SYRUPUS NITROSUS. *Vid. my Treatise of the Small-Pox, p. 191.*

TINCTURA CASTOREI CARMINATIVA.
Vid. the Way of making it, in my Treatise of the Small-Pox, p. 192.

CATALOGUS

(423)

A

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um, tum compositorum in hoc Opere me-
moratorum alphabeticus.

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